The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865. No. 1,127.

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In accordance with the suggestions of many subscribers, it is intended to publish the series of articles on the "Money Market for Men of Business" separately, carefully revised, and with a Preface.

The INVESTOR'S MANUAL *is now sold separately, price 9d stamped, 8d unstamped. If taken as a* SUPPLEMENT *to the* ECONOMIST, *it remains at its former price, 6d. In addition to the information formerly given, it gives a concise summary of the Reports of the Companies for the present year as will enable Investors to judge of their position.*

THE REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

As we last week prepared our readers to expect, the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday last; and though no further fall is to be anticipated for a brief period, yet the present probability is that the great slackness of trade and diminution of business will ere long reduce the value of money still further.

It is very characteristic of the present times that we have to announce a very large failure contemporaneously with the fall in the rate of discount. The year 1864 was like the the years 1857 and 1847, in a sudden fall of prices, and a sudden diminution of business, but it was unlike these years in not being a year of panic. The timely precautions of the Bank of England prevented any catastrophic destruction of credit. In consequence there was no *plague*, no sudden mortality of mercantile firms. But there is a prolonged continuance of heavy failures. Though general credit was not shaken, the fortunes of many houses were wrecked. The vast fall in produce, in cotton, in sugar and tea and other articles, must be borne by some one. If a trader has been carrying on a large import business on a comparatively large borrowed capital, and a comparatively small capital of his own, he is almost certain to be nearly ruined. The great reduction in the price of articles in which he has dealt very largely, will almost necessarily be greater than the small amount of his personal capital.

On this ground, therefore, we see, and must expect even still to see, the unusual conjunction of many failures, and a progressive diminution in the value of money.

THE UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

IT is, perhaps, scarcely remarkable that Mr Villiers's Union Chargeability Bill should have met with the determined opposition from the country gentlemen which it encountered on Monday night; yet there is some reason to wonder that the opposition should be so much more eager to this Bill than it was to the much greater change inaugurated some years ago, when the parochial contributions to the "common "fund" of the Union were made proportional to the rateable value of the property it contained, instead of, as previously, to the average payments of the parishes for their own settled poor during the previous seven years. *That* was the true date of the inauguration of the new principle of Union Rating, for from that time all the poor called "irremoveable" were charged upon the property of the Union, and for them at least the principle of Union rating was then adopted. All that Mr Villiers now does is to extend the same principle to the poor who have got their "settlement" in any parish of the Union; so that henceforth there will be no distinction between the common fund and the parochial fund, and no distinction between the pecuniary responsibility for settled poor and irremoveable poor. That this development of the principle was quite certain to follow from the Bill which established Union rating for the irremoveable poor, is quite obvious. There is no real distinction between the responsibility for the two classes. If a labourer resides for three years in a parish, and so becomes "irremoveable" from it, there is no reason why the Union rather than the parish should pay for him when sick or past work, which might not equally well be assigned for the Union rather than the parish paying for *all* the poor—settled as well as irremoveable. If it was perfectly clear that if it was a good step to charge the poor who have gained the *status* of irremoveability on the common fund of the Union, the only reason for not going farther at that time was the danger of making too great and violent a change at once. But half the change, or very nearly half, was effected when this step was taken, for the common fund charges (which include, however, the cost of the Union workhouses) are now 51 per cent. of the whole sum spent in the relief of the poor in England and Wales; and it would be simply illogical after going thus far, after affirming the desirability of Union rating for the "irremoveable poor," to refuse *on any ground of principle* to go farther and affirm it also for the settled poor. The parish can in no way be shown to be more naturally responsible for the number of settled poor it contains than for the number of irremoveable poor. No doubt the settled poor may sometimes have a connection with the parish of older date than the irremoveable poor, but that need not always be the case, and if it need, the connection of later date may often really involve more local responsibility than that of older date. If poor have been brought into a parish by the urgent demand for labour there, and have benefited the parish for years with their labour, the parish has certainly more responsibility for them than it has for children born within its cottages, but who have never worked on its soil. No one can doubt for a moment that the principle of the present Bill is the logical corollary of the Bill establishing Union rating for the irremoveable poor; and few can doubt, we

think, that the time is fully come when that logical inference ought to be drawn.

The great reason for extending this principle at once is, that the evil from which the poor suffered so much, the evil of insufficient lodging, and lodging quite too far from their work to be consistent with either health or profitable industry, has not been adequately remedied by the first Bill. It has been shown that in 1861, in 821 parishes or townships, a population 5½ *per cent. greater* than in 1851 was crammed into cottage room 4½ *per cent. less.* It will be said that Mr Villiers's first measure, which in a considerable degree *diminished* the motive of the landlords for keeping the poor at a distance from their property, may have remedied this evil, and accordingly the cry of the Tory squires on Monday night was for "more information." Of course, while half or rather more than half the motive for the perpetuation of this evil was left, no one in his senses would expect that the evil would die away, but this is what the Tory landlords chose to hope, or to profess to hope. Sir J. Trollope, for instance, ventured to draw a *couleur de rose* picture of the dwellings of the agricultural poor under the operation of the present law:—"He ventured to say that such were the "habits of cleanliness and decency among the agricultural "poor, that nobody need fear entering their dwellings from "a fear of filth or contamination. Speaking for himself, he "had never pulled down a ruinous cottage without "building two in its stead, and he believed that was "the practice largely." We wish we could think that this good practice, however largely followed, was at all in proportion to the wants of the people. Dr Hunter was sent by the Lords of the Privy Council in 1864 to report upon the House Accommodation of Great Britain, not in any relation to the Poor Law, but only in connection with the health and education of the poor. He visited, in different counties of England, no less than 5,375 occupied houses. His report speaks in the strongest language of the shocking and revolting overcrowding of the cottages of the agricultural labourers, and he bears testimony to the fact, that on the whole, so far from any improvement having taken place, house-room is now far more difficult for the agricultural labourer to find, and when found, far less suitable to his needs, than it has been for centuries back. Of course this is not true of such properties as the Duke of Bedford's or the Duke of Newcastle's, nor of many estates belonging to less wealthy but equally generous landed proprietors. But it is the general impression made on an unbiassed witness; and he found, moreover, that the law of parochial settlement was unquestionably to be credited with a large part of the abuse. Cottages in "close" parishes are allowed to fall gradually into decay, being inhabited up to the very last practicable moment by the poor, but never repaired, till at last they fall to pieces, and another family is driven to seek shelter out of the parish, and the poor rates are thus diminished. On the other hand, in the neighbouring "open" parishes,—perhaps four or five miles from the field of labour in the close parish,—these labourers find shelter, and have to walk this distance to and from their work daily. To this practice Sir R. Knightley, who moved the amendment on Monday night, bore the coolest and most unabashed witness:—"In these dis-"cussions," he said, "you always heard a pitiful description "of the poor labourers, weary and wayworn with having to "walk several miles to and from his daily work. (Cheers.) "He would tell honourable gentlemen who cheered, that this "was simply twaddle. If the labourer had to compete with "other labourers who lived on the estate, no doubt he "would be injured, but this was not the case. The tenant-"farmer, his employer, was no doubt injured, for he only "received three parts of a day's work instead of a whole day's "work; the services of a partially tired man in the place "of the services of a wholly fresh one. In entering into "his farm, however, this loss was taken into consideration, "and the tenant-farmer paid a smaller rate in consequence." And these are the admissions made by a man who thinks it twaddle to call the system a bad and mischievous one. Nor does Sir R. Knightley really explain the worst part of the evil. Where a labourer *does* live in the parish, and the farmer knows that if that labourer gets no employment he will come upon the parish fund for relief, he prefers to employ him, even though he be drunken and idle, rather than to pay the rates for his relief and get no labour of any kind in return. And the labourers in their turn know perfectly well that they will never be selected on account of their character and industry, but on account of their parochial *chargeability* in case they do not otherwise get work. If Mr Villiers's measure should pass, this would be in a great degree cured. The parish being no longer individually charged with the relief of any of its own poor, the farmers would no longer be afraid of throwing idle and drunken men on the Union, and would select the best workmen to employ. On the other hand, the labourers themselves would begin to learn that industry and energy secure a man plenty of employment, and that the mere threat of "coming on the parish" would be fruitless to procure work. For every reason, then, we rejoice heartily that the selfishness of English landowners was insufficient to defeat this Bill, and that it carried so good a majority as 72 in a house of only 334 members in all. We earnestly trust that it will not be spoiled in committee by the same unscrupulous selfishness which on Monday night received so severe a check.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Irish have a host of imaginary grievances, of which they complain bitterly and loudly,—and one or two real grievances, of which they do not complain at all. There are some blessings which might be bestowed upon them, which they would resent as injuries and affronts, and some wrongs which might be redressed, without exciting any gratitude or producing much practical effect. They are, what Carlyle calls "inarticulately" conscious of *malaise* and misery, but they cannot distinguish whence it arises, and always lay it at the wrong door. They make a terrible outcry against Emigration, being unable to perceive that the expatriation of thousands to better climates and more hopeful prospects is the one only way to secure prosperity to the millions who remain. They mourn over the decrease in the cultivation of cereals,—unconscious that this is the most promising symptom of a return to a more natural and *paying* kind of agriculture—the first step to a sounder system and to brighter days. They clamour against the injustice of making Ireland pay more than its share towards the taxation of the Kingdom, and receive less than its share of public loans and current jobs; while it is demonstrable and demonstrated that their contribution to the revenue is smaller than, proportionally it ought to be, and that more national money, out of all proportion, has been voted for the aid of Ireland than for England and Scotland put together. Finally, they put forth, as their grand grievance of all, the refusal of what they call "tenant-right;"—but cannot be made to see that, whatever of just and feasible lies at the root of their demands, they have contrived to wrap up in such a confused mass of pretensions that are utterly unreasonable and inadmissible, as to put them and their advocates out of court whenever the subject comes on for grave and practical discussion.

If we were called on to specify the real wrongs and grievances of Ireland at this moment,—those which England might, if she would, redress,—and the rectification of which would probably be of real service, we should name three; but the amendment of two of these the majority of Irishmen would denounce as an outrage and affront, and the third they care little about, except as a topic for anti-Saxon denunciation. The state and organisation of the Constabulary is a real and most grave mischief. As a semi-military corps it is admirable; as a means of suppressing tumult and rebellion it is *potentially* excellent and efficient (although recent occurrences at Belfast might incline us to question even this latent value), but as a body for the prevention and detection of crime—even crimes of violence and outrage—it is notoriously, ludicrously, and almost absolutely useless. Yet this is generally considered to be the first function of a police force, and Ireland surely pays enough for her constabulary to be entitled to look for the protection of life and property at its hands. The institution of trial by jury, as *indiscriminately* applied, is in the present state of Ireland, one of its worst grievances. We have seen from time to time, and within the last week or two have again been most forcibly reminded, that in one whole set of cases it amounts to a practical and total denial of justice, to a practical immunity for crime. Now, justice and the punishment of crime we hold to be the right of every Irishman as of every Englishman; and we consider that Ireland has a right to complain of persistence in a system which practically reduces this right to a nullity. Lastly, there is the Irish Church,—the greatest, most patent, most indefensible abuse, of which that country

has to complain;—and yet we venture to say that, since the tithe was commuted to a rent-charge and made payable by the landlord, no one of the grievances of Ireland has been so little felt and so little resented by the great body of the people. It is possible enough that little actual material benefit might accrue to the peasant by the reduction or abolition of the Establishment;—for with the keen demand for land which exists in Ireland, it is more than probable that the whole of the tithe-charge, if remitted by the State, would go into the pockets of the landlord. And it now seems more than doubtful whether the surplus revenues of the Church, if still collected (as of course they would be) *would* be applied in payment of the Catholic clergy, so as to exonerate the peasants from contributing to their support;—for, in the first place, the priesthood have virtually declared that they would not accept subsidies from the State, if accompanied by those restrictions and securities which could not be dispensed with;—and, in the second place, even if they did, it is by no means certain that they would not still demand from their flocks those fees and offerings which now, in some cases, form nearly the whole of their receipts. The priests would, no doubt, be better off; but whether the cultivators of the soil would be so, is by no means so clear. Thus much, however, is certain—that the maintenance as a State Church of a religion which is the religion of a small minority—of 700,000 out of 5,800,000—is an unjustifiable anomaly;—and that the 600,000*l* a year, of which its revenues consist, might in some way or other be applied to the improvement and relief of Ireland.

The debate on Tuesday last on the subject of this Establishment was valuable and will be memorable. It was distinctly avowed by both the Ministerial speakers, Mr Gladstone and Sir George Grey—both earnest adherents of the Church of England, though usually considered to represent different sections of it—that the establishment as a State Church of a Church to which only a small minority of the people adhered, was in the abstract indefensible and unjust. It could not even be argued for, it was admitted, except on the ground of its being a missionary church; and missionary functions, it was allowed, the Church in Ireland had not performed, and did not and could not perform. Mr Gladstone put the question, as he always does when he wishes, in the clearest and strongest light. Mr Dilwyn's resolution consisted of two parts,—*first*, the abstract assertion that the position of the Established Church in Ireland was unsatisfactory and indefensible; and *secondly*, the practical inference that it was the duty of the Government to undertake to deal with it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly accepted the assertion, and as frankly repudiated the inference. He refused to admit that the Government were called upon to deal with what they admitted to be an anomaly; and he did so pretty much on the same plea that Mr Lowe used in arguing that we ought not to defend Canada:—*Nemo tenetur ad impossibile.* And we think he was right as clearly as we think that Mr Lowe was wrong. It is the duty of the Government to grapple with every question which they can master, and on which action can do good. It is not their duty to grapple with any on which they would be powerless, or could be powerful only for mischief. They can, after all, only do what the state of feeling and opinion in the country will permit them to do; and if on any question they are far in advance of the general enlightenment, the best course obviously is to leave action alone, and by argument, by exposition, by the expression of their sounder and loftier views on all fitting occasions, to educate the country by degrees till it will suffer justice to be done and anomalies to be removed. On the subject of the Irish Establishment the Statesmen of England have always been half a century at least ahead of the people of England. Mr Pitt, in 1801, would have paid the Catholic priests, but a bigoted monarch, backed by a bigoted people, proved too strong for Mr Pitt, even in the height of his supremacy. The Whigs in 1834 were in the hey-day of their ascendancy, and had a vast majority for nearly every measure they ventured to bring forward. But no sooner did they propose to touch the surplus revenues of the Church of Ireland, or even to hint that there could be such a thing as a surplus, than they aroused a combination of fanaticism, ignorance, and interest, before which they had to retreat baffled, discomfited, and greatly weakened. Would the result be at all different now? How many English clergymen, whether workers or dignitaries, could now be found who would not oppose, tooth and nail, any scheme for the reduction or abolition of the Establishment in Ireland? And we all know how almost impossible it would be in England to carry any measure against the *united* opposition of the Church Party. What would the Scotch Presbyterians say to paying the Catholic clergy out of revenues wrung in the main from the industry of Catholic cultivators of the soil?—and yet if you do not do this, half the abstract argument and half the practical object for dealing with the Irish Church would be cut away. What would be the feeling of the orthodox dissenters, who form the strength of the middle classes, and who in so many instances determine the elections in the largest borough constituencies, if a Liberal Ministry were to propose to endow or to aid a priesthood whom they have been taught to regard as the servants of the devil or of Antichrist? They would have no objection to destroy an establishment, because they belong to the "Voluntary" school; but to destroy it for the behoof of Catholicism would be an abomination in their eyes. Looking at all these things—at the faint and divided and quarrelsome support which any wise and just plan for dealing with the Irish Establishment would meet with even from Irish members—at the fierce outcry it would raise throughout Scotland—at the obstinate animosity it would encounter from the earnest and determined of the middle-class Dissenters—at the concentrated and organised opposition it would meet with from the English Church—it is quite certain that no Ministry could deal with the question with the faintest hope of achieving success, or of doing good. We must wait till the principles of justice, of toleration, of enlightened sense, have germinated more widely, and grown to robuster stature among the English people. Till then, Ireland will continue to have one real grievance against which she will be entitled to remonstrate, and as to which we shall always be ready to echo her remonstrances. The debate of Tuesday will, however, have done good. It is a great thing to hear Ministers say candidly to the Sister Island: "We admit your grievance; but we are simply powerless to redress it."

THE REPORT OF THE BANKRUPTCY COMMITTEE.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers to this important Report. Next week we hope to lay before our readers a careful criticism of its valuable recommendations.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Bankruptcy Act (1861), and to report thereon, have considered the matters to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, which they have agreed to report to the House:—

Matters prior to Bankruptcy.

Resolved:—

1. That the imprisonment of debtors at the suit of the subject to compel the payment of money, under any judgment decree or order of any Court, should be abolished.

2. That a creditor under any judgment decree or order should have the same power of arresting the person of his debtor, who may be about to quit the kingdom, as a creditor now has before judgment, under the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110; and the debtor should be detained in custody until he has either given security or paid the demand, or been discharged in due course of law.

3. That the power of an execution creditor to enforce the payment of a debt above 50*l* should be extended to any sum due under any judgment decree or order of a court of justice.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

4. That adjudication of bankruptcy should be made by a Court in the metropolis, or by a County Court.

Proceedings on Adjudication.

5. That the office of official assignee should be abolished.

6. That on adjudication, the property of the bankrupt should remain in his charge in trust for his creditors, without power of alienation, until the appointment of a trustee, or other special order.

7. That the Court of Adjudication should be empowered to order such measures to be taken as may be necessary for the safe custody of the property, and the disposal of it between adjudication and the appointment of a trustee.

8. That any creditor should only be entitled to vote on proceedings in bankruptcy in respect to the balance due, after deducting the value of all securities for his claim, including Bills of Exchange, and other obligations, as provided in the Bankruptcy Act of Scotland.

Administration of Assets.

9. That the creditors should meet as soon as possible after adjudication, and those who have verified their claims should elect a trustee.

10. That they should, at the same time, elect two or more inspectors from their own body to superintend on their behalf, without remuneration, the proceedings of the trustee.

11. That the estate of the bankrupt should vest in the trustee on his appointment, and he should possess full power to collect and realise the estate and distribute it amongst the creditors.

12. That the trustee should be empowered to admit or reject the claims of any creditor, and any creditor should be at liberty to appeal to the Court of Adjudication against such decision.

13. That when an appeal from the rejection of the trustee shall not be made within a reasonable time, the creditor should be finally excluded from the dividend thereupon made, but without prejudice to a proper adjustment of his claim if afterwards admitted at any future dividend.

14. That the trustee should keep a proper record of the proceedings, and present accounts periodically to the inspectors, and afterwards to the accountant in bankruptcy, showing the administration of the assets.

15. That the trustee should give security for the performance of his duty, and be paid a reasonable remuneration, to be fixed by the creditors.

16. That the Court of Adjudication should have power, on the application of a creditor or of the trustee, to make the orders necessary to compel a due compliance with the provisions of the Bankrupt Laws.

17. That the accountant in bankruptcy should be required to examine all such accounts as the trustee may be required by law to file, and to issue in each case such directions as may be necessary for the due accounting by the trustees. Such directions to be enforced by the Court of Adjudication.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

18. That whenever the bankrupt shall have made a full disclosure of his dealings and affairs, and a surrender of all his property to the satisfaction of the Court of Adjudication, and shall have paid a dividend of six shillings and eight pence in the pound to those creditors who have proved their debts under his bankruptcy, he should be freed from all claims capable of proof in the bankruptcy.

19. That in all other cases in which a bankrupt shall have made a full disclosure of his dealings and affairs, and a surrender of all his property to the satisfaction of the Court, he should be freed from all such claims after the expiration of six years from the date of the adjudication.

20. That the payment by the bankrupt, after the adjudication, to all his creditors who have proved under the bankruptcy, of such an amount as will, together with what is actually paid under the bankruptcy, make up the dividend required by the 17th resolution, should have the same effect as if the whole of such dividend had been paid under the bankruptcy.

Punishment of Bankrupt.

21. That such wilful acts of debtors tending to delay or injure their creditors as shall be declared by law criminal, should be made punishable only in the ordinary criminal courts of justice.

Administration under Deed.

22. That where a deed is to have the effect of binding creditors who have not executed it, the Court in which it is registered should have jurisdiction to determine whether it has been duly executed, or is, in other respects, valid.

23. That the summary jurisdiction should be exercised by the Court which would have exercised the jurisdiction in Bankruptcy, and every creditor should prove his debt, in respect of which the deed is signed, before such deed shall be deemed binding on any creditor who has not executed it.

24. That the amount of the debt to be proved should be ascertained in the manner provided in Resolution number eight.

25. That no deed of assignment should be binding upon any creditor who has not executed it, unless all the estate and affects of the assigner, which in case of bankruptcy would have vested in the trustee, shall have been thereby assigned for equal distribution among the creditors.

26. That no such deed of composition, assignment, or inspection, should discharge the debtor from debts due to creditors who do not execute it, unless all the creditors receive a dividend of at least 6s 8d in the pound, or else until six years shall have expired from the date of such deed.

Courts of Bankruptcy and Officers.

27. That there should be established a Court of Bankruptcy in the metropolis, and the judges of the Superior Courts of Equity and Common Law should sit as judges in that Court.

28. That there should be an appeal to the Court of Bankruptcy from all orders of a County Court, or of a single judge in the metropolis, relating to matters above the value of 20*l*, and from all other orders when the judge shall allow a special case for appeal.

29. That there should be a chief accountant, who should supervise the accounts of trustees, and perform such other duties as are provided for in the Bankruptcy Act of Scotland.

30. That the present Metropolitan and District Courts of Bankruptcy should be abolished as soon as practicable.

Consolidation.

31. That the Bankrupt Laws should be amended in the above particulars, and be consolidated.

THE WONDERFUL FERTILITY OF THE REVENUE.

NOTHING can be more wonderful than the revenue tables, which reach us while we write. Last year, Mr Gladstone estimated that the revenue would be 69,460,000*l*, if no alterations were made in the taxation, and he then made the following estimated reductions of income to take effect within the year:—

	£
Sugar	1,330,000
Income tax	800,000
Fire insurance	192,000
Tea licences, &c.	10,000
	2,332,000

So that the final estimate of income was 67,228,000*l*.

	£
The actual result of the year is	70,313,436
Less estimate	67,228,000
Excess of reality over anticipation	3,085,436

	£
The Customs are above the estimate in round numbers	750,000
Excise	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	750,000
Total	3,000,000

And the other changes about counter-balance one another.

The broad result is, that Mr Gladstone took off last year,—

	£
Taxes (the abolition of which was estimated to reduce income)	2,332,000
Taxes to be made up by increased consumption	387,000
Total	2,719,000

And yet after this vast diminution of taxation, in consequence of increased consumption and augmented prolificness of remaining taxes the revenue of the year just ended is 100,000*l* more than the revenue of the year before that.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 30th inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

DEBTOR.	March 30, 1865. f c		March 23, 1865. f c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	.....	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,040,807 97	.....	7,038,528 72
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 14	.....	22,105,750 14
New reserve	4,000,000 0	.....	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	764,783,125 0	.....	774,556,625 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	7,336,716 8	.....	6,656,367 56
Treasury account	142,268,079 57	.....	105,296,575 42
Accounts current at Paris	131,918,748 57	.....	122,907,284 53
Ditto in the provinces	26,367,852 0	.....	25,991,889 0
Dividends payable	1,402,642 75	.....	1,497,162 75
Various discounts	7,977,746 48	.....	7,598,669 0
Re-discounts	2,789,444 5	.....	2,789,444 5
Sundries	8,788,381 75	.....	8,469,802 14
	1,309,279,294 36	.....	1,271,948,699 67

CREDITOR.

	f			f	c
Cash and bullion	456,099,812	5	.....	445,364,708	40
Commercial bills overdue	437,636	84	.....	569,735	7
Ditto discounted in Paris	261,992,308	7	.....	239,803,935	49
Ditto in the branches	271,209,942	0	.....	269,669,271	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	19,378,796	35	.....	16,854,121	55
Ditto in the provinces	3,091,332	0	.....	2,806,339	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	14,220,100	0	.....	14,006,000	0
Ditto in the provinces	8,739,100	0	.....	8,473,000	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	29,188,000	0	.....	28,632,300	0
Ditto in the provinces	17,574,250	0	.....	16,529,900	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	508,200	0	.....	494,400	0
Ditto in the provinces	329,950	0	.....	323,550	0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000	0	.....	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14	.....	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities	36,656,737	91	.....	36,656,737	91
Securities held	100,000,000	0	.....	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,452,399	0	.....	8,420,482	0
Expenses of management	974,287	65	.....	829,258	19
Sundries	7,448,692	35	.....	8,933,550	1
	1,309,279,294	36	.....	1,271,348,099	67

The Bank return presents another increase of 10,735,000f in the stock of coin and bullion, but for the first time for nine weeks it shows also a not inconsiderable augmentation, 33,729,000f, in the amount of bills discounted. In the circulation of notes there is a decline of 9,773,000f. The deposits have augmented by 9,386,000f, and the account current of the Treasury by 36,972,000f.

The Bourse has been somewhat agitated, but towards the close of business to-day it became rather firm. The following are the quotations :—

	March 23. f	c		March 30. f	c
Four-and-a-Half	95	20	.....	95	80
Fours	83	90	.....	84	10
Threes	67	20	.....	67	55
Thirty years' bonds	448	75	.....	448	75
Bank of France	3540	0	.....	3520	0
Credit Foncier	1285	0	.....	1290	0
Austrian Credit Foncier	663	75	.....	663	75
Credit Mobilier	865	0	.....	847	50
Societe Generale	592	50	.....	590	0
Comptoir d'Escompte	937	50	.....	935	0
Credit Industriel	727	50	.....	721	25
Italian Loan	64	70	.....	65	20
Mexican Loan	51⅞		.....	51½	
Northern Railway	1020	0	.....	1042	50
Orleans	920	0	.....	928	75
Ditto, new	847	50	.....	857	50
Eastern	525	0	.....	530	0
Mediterranean	973	75	.....	970	0
Western	545	0	.....	555	0
Southern	582	50	.....	587	50
Austrian	437	50	.....	433	75
South Austrian Lombard	550	0	.....	541	25
Transatlantiques Francais	523	75	.....	520	0
Messageries Imperiales	807	50	.....	807	50
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at 3 per cent.	900	0	.....	900	0
Do. Coupons, 500f, 3 per cent.	446	25 xd	.....	450	0
Do. do. 500f, 4 —	472	50 xd	.....	475	75
Do. do. new, 500f, 4 —	475	0 xd	.....	475	0
Do do. 100f, 3 —	91	25 xd	.....	95	0
Do. do. 100f, 4 —	93	75 xd	.....	97	50
Do do. Communales, 500f.	390	0 xd	.....	395	0

The Government has presented to the Corps Legislatif a Bill for reforms in the Merchant Navy, and one for modifications in the law relative to companies. The former is on the bases recommended by the Superior Council of Commerce, the substance of which has already been communicated to you: the latter allows companies on the limited liability principle to be formed without the intervention of the Government whatever their capital, lessens the responsibility of Boards of Surveillance in companies *en commandite*, punishes the declaration of fictitious dividends, inflicts a a fine of 500f to 10,000f on persons who figure in meetings as shareholders without really possessing shares, and contains various other enactments.

It is said to-day, but not officially, that the Italian Parliament has adopted the ministerial proposition for the sale of railways and for raising a new loan. The decision is a wise one. A different course of action would probably have alienated from Italy the eminent capitalists who have already rendered her important services, and of whom she has great need.

The new Tunisian loan, undertaken by the Comptoir d'Escompte, has obtained complete success, the 73,568 bonds representing it having been subscribed in a single day. This was to be expected from the influence of the Comptoir, from the high rate of interest offered (nearly 12 per cent.), and from the abundance of unemployed capital. The Comptoir, it is understood, will receive from the Tunisian Government a very high commission, —higher *dit-on* than any that has yet been got out of loans to Egypt, Turkey, Mexico, or other hazardous borrowing countries. Assuredly the directors of the establishment did well in securing this commission for their shareholders, especially as the Comptoir has given no sort of guarantee for the loan, beyond the moral one of acting as agent for the placing of it. Nevertheless they are severely blamed in certain quarters, because it is said, though the Comptoir is authorised by its statutes to "open subscriptions for public loans," it ought to confine its operations in such matters entirely to France; because as France has already suffered severely from undertaking abroad greater enterprises than her resources allow, it is wrong to send another large sum out of the country; because the offer of excessive interest for a foreign loan is calculated to render the petty capitalists, among whom the Comptoir's connection chiefly lies, dissatisfied with the much more moderate investments the *rente*, railways, and other French undertakings present; and lastly, because there is risk in lending to a semi-barbarous country like Tunis, especially as it has just been distracted by a grave insurrection. As, however, these objections emanate from great capitalists, who would gladly have contracted for the loan if it had been offered to them, they are regarded by most persons as of no more value than the fox's opinion about the sourness of the grapes which he could not catch. The Comptoir itself treats them with great indifference, as up to the present moment it has not vouchsafed any public answer to them.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier, which was to have been held on the 27th April, has been postponed to the 15th May. in consequence of the number of shares deposited not being sufficient to enable the meeting to be regularly constituted according to the statutes. This is the first time such a thing has occurred; and as the directors, by taking a little pains, might have prevented it if so minded, the supposition is that some purpose is to be served by the delay.

By its statutes the Credit Mobilier is bound to deposit half-yearly an account of its situation at the Chamber of Commerce and the Tribunal of Commerce. Inquiries having recently been instituted, it turned out that no such deposit had been effected. Some adversaries of the Credit Mobilier having made this neglect the subject of much ill-natured criticism, the directors very wisely resolved to silence them by depositing the account for 1864. It is as follows:—

ASSETS.	f
Government stock (*rentes*), shares, and bonds	50,545,603
Bills, &c., to receive	4,730,792
Advances to companies and various persons	54,881,993
House and furniture	2,649,993
Dividends to receive	1,126,144
Cash	9,589,084
Balance at the Bank of France	28,672,422
	172,166,031

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	60,000,000
Deposits and various creditors	95,383,761
Bills, &c., to pay	6,786,057
Rediscount of bills	70,794
Interest and dividends in arrear	57,212
Reserve fund	2,000,000
Balance of account of profit and loss	7,868,207
	172.166,031

Of the 7,868,207f profits, 3,000,000f have already been paid at the rate of 25f per share; of the remainder, the directors take 10 per cent., making 486,220f; and the balance, 4,381,387f, would allow 36f 50c per share to be distributed, provided the directors should consent to be without any reserve beyond that fixed by the statutes (2,000,000f). As this, however, is not at all likely, the supposition is that only 30f or 25f will be given. But up to the present moment, as I am informed on authority, no decision on the point has been come to. Some persons think it would not be prudent to declare any dividend at all. The above balance sheet contrasts unfavourably with that of 1863. The latter showed that the *rentes*, shares, and bonds held were worth 77,800,000f, the advances to companies only 44,000,000f, the deposits 107,000,000f, and the profits about 19,000,000f. In consequence the balance sheet of 1864 has produced a bad impression.

In the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Western Railway, which has also been held this week, the revenue for 1864 was fixed at 39f per share, of which 17f 50c have already been paid on account.

The Compagnie Centrale d'Eclairage par le Gaz, the object of which is to construct and carry on gas works in provincial and foreign towns, will distribute a dividend of 41f per share for 1864. It is equal to 8.20 per cent. This company is entirely distinct from the Parisian Gas Company, and is under the direction of M. Lebon.

The directors of the Credit Foncier have resolved to propose a dividend of 47f 50c for 1864. Of this sum 12f 50c have already been paid on account.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the French Transatlantic Company is convoked for the 29th April.

The quantity of alcohols manufactured and imported from the beginning of the season on the 1st October to the 28th Feb., was 940,575 hectolitres, and on adding the stock on hand at the preceding date there were 1,145,590 to dispose of. The quantity taken for consumption was 726,263, and there remained a stock of 419,327. The hectolitre is rather more than 22 gallons.

The treaties of commerce and navigation concluded between France and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway on the 15th February last for twelve years, have been promulgated, and are to come into operation on the 15th April. The former provides for the reduction of the import duties in the two kingdoms on French wines and brandies, and on certain other articles, and extends to Norwegian and Swedish productions in France the same duties as are paid by English, Belgian, and Italian articles of the

same kind. In tissues and a few other articles Sweden and Norway are to make further reductions in 1866, and again in 1867 and 1868. The treaty of navigation declares that the vessels of each contracting party in the ports of the other shall not pay any other taxes than those imposed on native ships, and shall be treated in exactly the same way in all respects; also that the same stipulation shall extend to the goods imported or exported by them. As, however, Norwegian and Swedish ships in their own country have to pay tonnage and lighthouse dues, and as consequently French ships going there will have to do the same, it is enacted that the former in France shall pay 75c per ton, although such dues are not imposed on French vessels. Each treaty contains a "most favoured nation" clause.

There is great room for improvement in the trade between France and Sweden and Norway, and it is to be hoped the treaty will effect it. In 1863 (the latest year to which official returns extend), the value of Swedish goods imported into France was only 25,002,723f, and of Norwegian 33,609,620; whilst French exports to the former country were not more than 4,761,369f, and to the latter than 4,872,704f.

A decree, dated the 25th, declares the stipulations of the treaty of commerce with Sweden and Norway applicable to England, Belgium, and Italy; and two other decrees declare applicable to Swedish and Norwegian tissues and articles imported into France, various regulations relative to the commerce with the said three countries. Another decree of the 25th enacts that Swedish and Norwegian goods imported into France, otherwise than in French, Swedish, or Norwegian ships, or by land, shall pay 25c per 100 kilogs, when they are free from import duty, or are taxed at less than 3f the 100 kilogs, and to the surcharges heretofore in force under the law of April, 1816, when they are taxed at more than 3f.

An important firm in the trade in cotton tissues, in the Rue du Sentier of Paris, has suspended payment, with it is said liabilities of between 5,000,000f and 6,000,000f, but with assets of 75 per cent.

The Imperial Court of Paris has just decided that the acceptors of a forged bill of exchange are bound to pay it. The decision was given in an action brought by Messrs Baring and Co., of London, against Messrs Fould and Co, of Paris, for payment of a bill of 85,091f, purporting to be drawn by Messrs de la Cruz and Co., of Havana, which they had accepted, but which afterwards turned out to be a forgery made by one of the agents of the Havana firm. Messrs Fould and Co. disputed their liability on the ground that an acceptance given to a fraudulent bill ought to be considered null, the instrument itself being worthless.

A second edition of "*Le Pauperisme et les Associations de Prevoyance*," by M. Emile Laurent, has been issued by Messrs Guillaumin and Co. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences considered the first edition of the work so meritorious that it awarded it a prize, or, to use the phrase employed here, "crowned" it. M. Laurent rightly holds that the only effective remedy for pauperism is in the prudence and foresight of the working classes themselves; and he accordingly recommends strongly the formation of mutual benefit societies. He at the same time gives a detailed account of such societies that have been formed in England, France, and Belgium; examines their regulations, analyses the laws in force relative to them, presents the results they have attained, &c. He, moreover, describes how their office of utility can be enlarged. The book is the most complete one of the kind that has been issued on the Continent, and it is well worthy the attention of all England who in any way occupy themselves with friendly societies.

THE REVENUE.

I.—An Abstract of the Gross Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods, ended March 31 1865, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1865	Quarters ended				Year ended March 31, 1864
	June 30, 1864	Sept. 30, 1864	Dec. 31, 1864	March 31, 1865		June 30, 1863	Sept. 30, 1863	Dec. 31, 1863	March 31, 1864	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,446,000	5,624,000	5,932,000	5,570,000	22,572,000	5,857,000	5,872,000	5,970,000	5,533,000	23,232,000
Excise	4,864,000	4,252,000	5,000,000	5,342,000	19,558,000	4,405,000	3,922,000	4,753,000	5,127,000	18,207,000
Stamps	2,539,000	2,267,000	2,223,000	2,501,000	9,530,000	2,394,000	2,191,000	2,293,000	2,439,000	9,317,000
Taxes	1,432,000	168,000	1,294,000	398,000	3,292,000	1,390,000	176,000	1,285,000	367,000	3,218,000
Property Tax	2,469,000	782,000	1,580,000	3,127,000	7,958,000	2,918,000	865,000	2,132,000	3,168,000	9,084,000
Post Office	960,000	1,045,000	1,090,000	1,005,000	4,100,000	950,000	905,000	990,000	965,000	3,810,000
Crown Lands	69,000	69,000	88,000	84,000	310,000	68,500	68,000	87,000	81,500	305,000
Miscellaneous	495,200	485,489	862,596	1,150,151	2,993,436	507,704	411,504	808,166	1,308,589	3,055,963
Totals	18,274,200	14,792,489	18,069,596	19,177,151	70,313,436	18,490,204	14,411,504	18,318,166	18,989,089	70,208,963

II.—Increase and Decrease in the periods ended March 31, 1865, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.				Year ended March 31, 1865.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	37,000	...	...	...	...	660,000
Excise	215,000	...	...	...	1,351,000	...
Stamps	62,000	...	...	...	213,000	...
Taxes	31,000	...	...	...	74,000	...
Property Tax	...	41,000	...	...	...	1,126,000
Post Office	40,000	...	...	...	290,000	...
Crown Lands	2,500	..	...	...	5,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	158,438	...	...	...	42,527
Totals	387,500	199,438	...	...	1,933,000	1,828,527
	£188,062 Net Increase.				£104,473 Net Increase.	

III.—An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended March 31, 1865, the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£	£
Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864, viz.:—		
Great Britain	...	
Ireland	998,406	
		998,406
Income received in the quarter ended March 31, 1865, as shewn in account I.		19,177,151
Amount raised per Act 26-27 Victoria, cap. 80, on account of fortifications, &c.		110,000
Amount raised by the issue of Exchequer bonds, per Act 27-28 Vict. cap. 74		600,000
Amount received in the quarter ended March 31, 1865, in repayment of advances for public works, &c.		211,699
		21,097,256
Balance, being the deficiency on March 31, 1865, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the dividends and other charges payable in the quarter to March 31, 1865, and for which Exchequer bills (deficiency) will be issued in that quarter		298,714
		21,395,970

	£	£
Amount applied out of the Income for the quarter ended March 31, 1865, in redemption of Exchequer deficiency bills, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864		1,951,840
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, in the quarter ended March 31, 1865		10,545,736
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended March 31, 1865, viz.—	£	
Interest of the Permanent Debt	5,636,374	
Terminable Debt	888,695	
Principal of Exchequer bills	39,000	
Interest of Exchequer bills	91,599	
Interest of deficiency bills	...	
The Civil List	101,287	
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	471,444	
Advances for Public Works, &c	476,379	
Sinking fund	560,492	
		8,265,770
Surplus balance in Ireland beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the quarter ended March 31, 1865		632,574
		21,395,970

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Messrs Sharp and Co., writing from Hong Kong, on February 15, thus allude to the bullion movements at that port for the fortnight ending with the above date:—Gold—The amount received since last report is $450,000, mostly from San Francisco and Australia. The value exported, including the shipments per Emeu on the 1st instant, and excluding those to leave to-morrow, is $430,000. The price has risen as rupee bills have declined. The quantity for despatch by outgoing mails must be larger than usual. Silver—There has come to hand in bar silver and sycee about $260,000, and there has been sent away some $140,000. The difference may most likely be included in the freight list of this mail steamer, as silver is in demand to-day for Indian remittance. Dollar Currency—Sums imported $470,000; sums exported $160,000. Were money at all in demand, clean coin would now go into circulation, the premium value being very trifling. Discounts and Mortgages—The value of money in Hong Kong is now almost identical with the rate in

Lombard street, and it is believed that the terms on which large transactions have been made during the fortnight have not been matched for cheapness since the colony was founded. Exchange—The final conclusion of the tea season, the small supply of silk, and the difficulty of investing funds to any profit have combined to produce a further fall in rates of two per cent. Exchange and Bullion—Closing Quotations:—On London, 6 months' sight, 4s 6¾d; ditto, 3 months' sight, 4s 5¾d; India, 3 days' sight, 215 rs; ditto, 10 days' sight, 215½ rs; ditto, 60 days' sight, 220 rs; Shanghai, 3 days' sight, 72 tls; ditto, 30 days' sight, 72¾ tls; Singapore, 30 days' sight, ½ per cent. prem.; Paris, 60 days' sight, 5.70f. Bar silver, 17 dwts B., 10½ per cent. prem.; Scyee, 9 per cent. prem.; Mexicans, ¼ per cent prem.; gold leaf, $22.95 per tael; gold bar, $22.90 per tael, equivalent 100 touch; sovereigns, $4.50 each; discount, 6 per cent.; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company shares, 29 per cent. prem.

Annexed are the returns of the Bank of Bengal for the weeks ending Feb. 7 and Feb. 14, 1865:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	£2,200,000	£2,200,000
Reserve fund	176,513	176,513
General treasury balance at head office	602,876	563,034
Do. at branches	983,029	844,453
Other deposits at head office and branches	2,249 979	2,243,692
Bank post bills, &c.	19,962	20,160
Bank notes outstanding	35,940	35,193
Sundries	54,495	63,960
	6,322,794	6,147,005

Assets.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.
Government securities, investment No. 1	£313,721	£313,721
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches	1,937,812	1,889,099
Accounts of credit on ditto	203,560	208,090
Mercantile bills discounted at ditto	1,235,789	1,173,641
Dead stock ditto	37,857	38,514
Stamps ditto	1,012	1,018
Balances with other banks	71,567	88,453
Sundries	78,168	77,702
Treasury reserve in coin at head office	...	...
Cash and currency notes at head office and branches	2,443,307	2,356,767
	6,322,793	6,147,005

The following figures show the state of the paper currency in India, on the 4th of February last:—

Circles of Issue.	Notes in Circulation. £	Silver Coin Reserve. £	Silver Bullion Reserve. £	Government Securities held in Calcutta. £	Gold Coin Reserve. £
Calcutta Circle	2,909,492	1,063,177	460,000	1,386,314	...
Allahabad Branch Circle	175,241	103,174	...	70,006	67
Lahore Branch Circle	112,705	62,589	...	50,000	116
Nagpore Branch Circle	30,135	15,065	...	15,000	70
Madras Circle	540,000	189,613	...	350,386	...
Calicut Branch Circle	10,056	10,956	...	...	...
Trichinipoly Branch Circle	12,815	12,815	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Branch Circle	6,134	6,134	...	...	...
Bombay Circle	3,600,000	1,597,199	300,000	1,702,800	...
	7,396,578	3,032,722	760,000	3,574,506	253
Deduct— Notes of other Circles cashed at head office	4,396	4,396	...	...	...
Total	7,392,182	3,058,326	760,000	3,574,506	253

It will be observed that the legal limit of investment of 4,000,000*l* sterling has not yet been reached, and that a gold reserve appears for the first time.

Statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending February 28, 1865:—

	dols	c	dols	c
Deposits of Gold.				
Foreign coins	8,000	0		
Foreign bullion	13,000	0		
United States bullion	631,000	0		
			652,000	0
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.				
Foreign coins	6,000	0		
Foreign bullion	13,750	0		
United States bullion (contained in gold)	7,000	0		
United States Bullion (old coins)	3,000	0		
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	250	0		
			30,000	0
Total deposits payable in bars	82,000	0		
Ditto ditto coins	600,000	0		
			682,000	0
Gold bars stamped			479,233	95
Transmitted to U. S. mint Philadelphia, for coinage			408,249	65

The annual statement of the hog packing business of the Western States of America has been published. The result shows a large falling off as compared with last year, the entire number packed in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kentucky being 906,105 below last year's figures. There is, however, a slight increase in weight, both of hogs and in the yield of lard. The number of hogs slaughtered in each State was as follows:—

	1863-4.	1864-5.
Ohio	621,935	498,852
Iowa	347,431	176,807
Illinois	1,290,490	985,784
Kentucky	126,019	118,267
Indiana	399,197	251,287
Wisconsin	160,076	121,128
Missouri	383,736	270,654
	3,328,884	2,422,779
	2,422,779	
Decrease	906,105	

The general average weight of hogs and yield of lard, for the whole West, this season, are—Of hogs, 195 3-16 lbs, and of lard, 24 1-9 lbs, which compare with the general averages last season as follows:—1863-4, of hogs, 188 26-29 lbs; of lard, 22 1-7 lbs. The increase is equal to about 3¾ per cent., which, being deducted from the decrease in number, makes the net decrease in the crop 23½ per cent. as compared with last season; 56 per cent. less than the large crop of 1862-3; 94½ per cent. less than that of 1861-2; and 4½ per cent. less than that of 1860-1. In the yield of lard the general average for the whole West is 25 1-16 lbs per hog, exclusive of head and gut, which is a slight increase as compared with last year.

The following are the railway calls for some of the American railways for February:—

	Miles open.	1864 dols.	1863. dols.	Increase. dols.	Decr. dols.
Atlantic and Great Western	322	387,648	229,041	158,607	...
Chicago and North-Western	607	481,165	317,839	163,326	...
Chicago and Rock Island	182	236,949	168,154	68,798	...
Erie	525	886,038	934,133	...	48,095
Illinois Central	756	522,555	416,587	105,968	...
Michigan Southern	484	299,890	235,666	64,224	...
Michigan Central	329	279,137	278,800	337	...
Toledo and Wabash	242	139,171	95,842	43,329	...

During the week ending March 29, current year, the imports of the precious metals were: gold, 109,397*l*; silver, 26,817*l*. The exports were: gold, 7,140*l*; silver, 15,661*l*.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1865.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	29,224,100	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	14,574,100
		Silver Bullion	...
	29,224,100		29,224,100

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,023,211
Rest	3,923,637	Other Securities	21,150,843
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	9,839,430	Notes	9,272,780
Other Deposits	13,478,242	Gold and Silver Coin	784,899
Seven Day and other Bills	437,424		
	42,231,733		42,231,733

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	20,388,744	Securities	32,271,054
Public Deposits	9,839,430	Coin and Bullion	15,358,999
Private Deposits	13,478,242		
	43,706,416		47,630,053

Dated the 30th March 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,923,637*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

An INCREASE of Circulation of	£359,853
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	359 559
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	73,552
No change in Government Securities.	
A DECREASE of Other Securities of	113,568
An INCREASE of Bullion of	50,363
An INCREASE of Rest of	10,053
A DECREASE of Reserve of	327,462

The Bank return for the week shows few changes. There is a decline in the amount of the public and of the private deposits. The reserve has been reduced to the extent of 327,462*l*, but there is an addition of 50,363*l* in the stock of coin and bullion.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1855:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1855.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	20,354,622	21,501,595	20,965,228	20,908,644	20,388,744
Public deposits	5,384,834	8,456,468	10,107,041	10,280,458	9,839,430
Other deposits	10,932,629	13,622,532	13,172,090	12,658,986	13,478,242
Government securities	11,581,067	11,395,928	11,368,261	11,273,114	11,023,211
Other securities	14,091,941	18,905,862	21,310,491	22,199,370	21,150,843
Reserve of notes & coin	9,717,217	10,673,818	9,424,340	8,403,994	10,057,679
Coin and bullion	15,205,527	16,849,193	15,141,755	14,163,519	15,358,999
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	6 p. c.	4 p. c.
Price of Consols	92¼	94	92⅝	91⅝	90
Average price of wheat	68s 7d	58s 11d	45s 4d	39s 11d	38s 4d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	25 12½	25 27½	25 20	25 15	25 17½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 17½	11 16	11 16½	11 15½	11 16½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 7½	13 8	13 7½	13 7½	13 8½
	27½	35	27½	22½	27½
	17	16½	8	7½	9

In the corresponding week of 1855, the Vienna Congress was still sitting. The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to London had been arranged, on the invitation of Queen Victoria. Great uncertainty prevailed as to the prospect of a speedy conclusion of the Russian war.

In 1862, the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. In Berlin, a royal decree had been issued for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1850-51 into a 4 per cent. stock. Information had been received in London of the destruction of Federal vessels of war by the Confederate States' armour-plated steamer Merrimac, and of the subsequent fight of the Merrimac with the Monitor, in which the former had been worsted. Proposals had been issued by the Ottoman Bank, and by Messrs Charles Devaux and Co. for a Turkish 6 per cent. loan of 8,000,000*l.* at 68 per cent., redeemable by sinking fund in 23½ years.

In 1863, the Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. General Langiewitz had quitted Poland, after an unsuccessful action with the Russians, and had surrendered to the Austrian troops. A fall from 172 to 152 in the premium on gold in New York had taken place on the legislative enactment of the Congress, that no advances should be legal on deposits of gold above par value.

In 1864, the siege of Düppel was being continued, and an attack made by the Prussians had been repulsed after five hours' severe fighting. England's proposal for a Conference without an armistice had been accepted by Austria, Prussia, Denmark, France, and Russia. An important engagement between the Russians and Poles had taken place in the government of Radom. A treaty of commerce between Japan and Switzerland had been prepared. The ministerial measure for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly had been passed by the Cortes at Lisbon. In America, Lieutenant-General Grant had been appointed to the command of the armies of the United States, and had taken up his head-quarters with the army of the Potomac. The Confederates were collecting a large army in North Carolina. Great dulness prevailed in the English stock markets. The demand for discount at the Bank of England was active.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1855, a deficiency of 3,159,312*l*; in 1862, a deficiency of 5,283,330*l*; in 1863, a deficiency of 8,138,401*l*; and in 1864, a deficiency of 9,540,384*l*. In 1865, the deficiency is 7,672,601*l*.

Discount and Money Market.—The Bank Directors at their meeting yesterday announced the reduction of the rate of discount to 4 per cent. As this measure had been fully anticipated, and as a further decline is looked for, no great increase in the demand at the Bank has taken place. Notwithstanding the close of the quarter, exceptional transactions are noted at 3⅞ per cent. The failure of the large East India house of Nelson, Tretton, and Co., with liabilities of about 1,000,000*l*, was reported in the course of the day; but events of this nature are only calculated to contract trade within still narrower dimensions, and to reduce the market value of money by adding to the amount of unemployed capital. No news has been yet received leading to a conclusion that the lock out will promptly cease; and, meantime, the influx of coin from the Indies and from Egypt, whither we have till lately exported large sums, continues. The exchanges are still firm, little reaction being noted since the reduction of the rate to 4 per cent.

Annexed are the current discount charges on paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days	4 per cent.
3 months	4 per cent.
4 months	4¼ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	4½ per cent.
6 months—Trade ditto	5 per cent.

In the Stock Exchange money is plentiful, and the rate for short loans on Government securities is about 3½ to 4 per cent.

The joint stock banks and discount houses have lowered their rates for money on deposit from 3½ to 3 per cent. The London and Westminster Bank only allow 2 per cent. on sums below 500*l*.

Joint Stock Banks	*3 per cent.
Discount houses at call	3 per cent.
Do. with seven days' notice	3¼ per cent.
Do. fourteen days	3½ per cent.

* At the on and Westminster 2 per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

The following are the current discount rates quoted on the chief continental exchanges. In Turin, a reduction of 1 per cent. has taken place, but in Paris there is a little better demand at near the Bank rate.

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5½
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3½	3½
Madrid	9	...
Hamburg	...	2
St Petersburg	6½	...

Bullion.—The steamer Atrato has brought 455,000*l* in specie from the West Indies, and 65,000 sovereigns from Egypt have to-day been sent into the Bank.

The following changes result from a comparison between the returns of this and the past week issued by the Bank of France.

	£
Increase.	
Cash in hand	426,660
Commercial bills	946,660
Treasury balance	1,480,000
Current accounts	376,000
Advances	88,000
Decrease.	
Notes	392,000

English Government Stocks.—A rapid improvement on the earlier prices of the week has followed the announcement of a reduction in the Bank rate. The purchases of the Government broker, which terminated yesterday, have also aided the market by relieving it of a considerable amount of surplus stock. The arrivals of specie and bullion contribute to additional firmness. After advancing to 89⅞, Consols close slightly lower. Investments on the part of the public are few, and exchanges of Government securities for higher dividend-paying stocks are still frequent. The closing quotation this evening is 89¾ to 89⅞ for Consols; New 3 per Cents. and Reduced, 87¾ to 88; and India 5 per Cents. 105¼ to 105½.

The price of Exchequer bills is still quoted without any change, 3s to 6s prem. India bonds 10s to 15s prem.

Foreign Stocks have largely participated in the improved tone communicated to the markets by the anticipation of cheaper money. Securities that have been unheeded during the speculation in shares of the new and financial companies wear a firmer appearance, and are quoted at higher prices than for some time past. Turkish stocks are in constant demand by small as well as larger investors, and all classes of the foreign debt are noted at advanced prices. The Consolidés are also higher. New Granadian securities have improved, owing to the confidence inspired by the arrival of General Mosquera in this country. Mexican stock has been in request at improved quotations, and is attracting the attention of investors now that the Imperial Government appears to be acting firmly and in accord with the necessities of the country. Italian scrip of the last loan has risen about 1 per cent. from the recent depressed quotations. Spanish Certificates, on the other hand, are dull, as there are no signs of any satisfactory results from the negotiations attempted with a view to obtaining an adjustment of the claims of the coupon holders by the Government of Spain. Egyptian stocks are firm, and considerable investments have within the past few days materially reduced the amount in the hands of dealers. The closing prices of stocks dealt in to-day are subjoined:—Brazil 4½ per Cents., 82 to 84. 6 per Cent. Columbia, 82 to 84. Ecuador 1 per Cent. new Consolidated, 12 to 13. 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 95 to 96; ditto 1864, 97 to 98. 5 per Cent. Greek, 21 to 21½. Italian scrip, 2¾ to 2¼ dis. 3 per Cent. Mexican, 26⅞ to 27. 2 per Cent. New Granada, 29 to 30. 4½ per Cent. Peru, 81 to 83. 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 47¼ to 47¾. 4½ per Cent. Russian, 86 to 87; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1862, 89 to 90; ditto 1864, 91 to 92. 3 per cent. Spanish Deferred, 40¾ to 41¼; ditto Passive, 32¼ to 32½; ditto Certificates, 16⅞ to 17⅛. 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1864, 94 to 95; ditto 1862, 74 to 74½. Venezuela 6 per Cent., 1862, 40 to 42. Wallachian, 5 per Cent. 64 to 64½.

French 3 per Cent. rentes continue to advance; the closing price this evening from Paris is 67.45.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks on last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday	89¼	89⅞	89⅝	89¾	...
Monday	89	89¼	89¼	89¼	3s 6s pm
Tuesday	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	3s 6s pm
Wednesday	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¾	3s pm
Thursday	89⅞	89¾	89¼	89¾	3s 6s pm
Friday	89¼	90	89¼	90	3s 6s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, account	89⅞ ½	89⅞ ¾
— — money	89¼ ⅞	89⅞ ¾
New 3 per cents	87⅞ ¾	88 ¼
3 per cent. reduced	87⅞ ¾	88 ¼
Exchequer bills March	3s 6s pm	3s 6s pm
— — June	3s 6s pm	3s 6s pm
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	214 17	214 17
— 5 per cents	104¾ 5	105¼ ¾
Dutch 2½ per cents	62½ 3½	63 4
— 4 per cents	98 9	98½ 9½
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862	95½ 6½	95 6
— — 1852	...	97 ¼
Mexican 3 per cents (ex all)	26½ ½	26¾ 7¼
New Granada 2 per cents	28½ 9½	29 30
Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862	80 2	81 3
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	47½ ¾	47½ ¾
— — 1862	47½ ¾	47½ ¾
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	88½ 9½	88½ 9½
— — 1862	89 ½	89 90
Sardinian 5 per cents	76 8	76 8
Spanish 3 per cents	47¾ 8½	47¾ 8½
— 5 per cent deferred	40¾ 1½	40¾ 1½
— Passive	32½ ½	32½ ½
— Certificates	17⅞ ¾	17 ¼
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	93¼ 4½	94 5
— 1858	70½ 1	71½ 2
— 1862	73½ ¾	74 ½
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed	...	...
Venezuela 6 per cents 1862	41 3	41 2
Italian 5 per cents	63½ ¾	63¾ 4

Railways and Other Shares.—Home railway stocks have shown great buoyancy during the week. The traffic returns on the Metropolitan, the North-Eastern, and London and North-Western lines have materially contributed to this result by inducing investments on the part of the public. There has also been some disposition to repurchase oversold accounts which had been entered into a few weeks back in consequence of the continuance of the lock out, and when the prospect of cheaper money was less likely to exercise immediate influence on stocks. It is to be anticipated that the low rates allowed on deposits will have the effect of reducing the sums in the hands of the banks and discount houses, as many of the best railway securities offer such higher dividend returns than can be obtained at current terms by depositors.

Indian stocks have also advanced, and a large number of purchases have been made.

American stocks are higher. 5-20's have to-day advanced from 57 to 58, and Illinois are quoted at a further advance.

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares on last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	95 7	96 8
Caledonian	128 9 xd	130 1
Great Eastern	46¼ 7¼	47 8
Great Northern	128½ 9½	130½ 1½
— A Stock	141½ 2½	143 7
Great Western	72¾ 2½ xd	74¾ 5½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114¾ 5½	117⅞ 8½ xn
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	105 6	106 8
London, Chatham, and Dover	37½ 8½	38 9
London and Blackwall	87 8	86 8
London and North-Western	117 ½	119½ ¾
London and South-Western	95 6	95½ 6½
Metropolitan	124½ 5½	127½ 8½
Midland	131½ ¾	134 ¼
North British	52½ 3½	53 4 xn
North-Eastern—Berwick	106½ 7½	109½ 10
— York	98 9	102 3
North Staffordshire	76 7	78½ 9½
Oxford, West Midland	50 2 xd	51 3
South-Eastern	83½ 4	84½ 5
South Wales	65 5 xd	64 6
British Possessions.		
Bombay and Baroda	101½ 2½	102 3
East Indian guar 5 per cent	101½ 2½	102 3
Grand Trunk of Canada	17½ 18½	17½ 8½
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	102 3	102½ 3½
Great Western of Canada	8½ ¾	8¾ 9½
Madras guar 5 per cent	100 1	100½ 1½
Scinde guar 5 per cent	100½ 1½	100½ 1½
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	100 1	100½ 1½
Foreign Shares.		
Bahia and San Francisco	14½ 15½	14½ 15½
Dutch Rhenish	5¾ 6 pm	6½ ¾ pm
Eastern of France	20 1	20½ 1½
Great Luxembourg	12½ ¾ xd	12¾ ⅞
Northern of France	40 1	41 2
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	37½ 8½	38 9
Paris and Orleans	36½ 7½	36½ 7½
Sambre and Meuse	7 ¼	6¾ 7½ xd
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	21¾ ⅞	21½ ¾
Recife and San Francisco	13 14	13½ 14½
Western & N-Wstrn of France	21 2	21½ 2½

Foreign Exchanges.—There was little alteration to-day, but the upward tendency was less marked.

Bullion.—The following is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—The flow of gold into the Bank continues, and the stock of bullion in that establishment has been augmented during the week by about 102,000*l*. Further amounts will be sent in as the arrivals mentioned below are refined, there not being any demand whatever for export. The Ripon has brought 15,200*l* from Alexandria; the Kosciusko has brought 55,500*l* from Melbourne; the City of Baltimore has brought 8,000*l* from New York; the Atrato has brought 154,000*l* from the West Indies. The only export consists of 4,070*l*, in sovereigns, to Bombay. The Australian mail reports the sailing during the month of January of additional vessels to England, with gold to the value of about 205,000*l*. A sum of 67,000*l*, just arrived from Alexandria, will reach London to-morrow.

Silver.—The demand for the East has almost entirely ceased; this may be inferred, when we mention that the Bombay steamer, sailing from Southampton on the 27th inst., took out only 2,000*l* in bars to Bombay. The price has gradually declined from our last quotations of 61d per oz standard to 60⅝d per oz standard, at which rate a small parcel coming to hand was sold for Holland. Our market is now exceedingly quiet, and the silver, per Atrato, just arrived, about 178,000*l* in value, will, we fear, tend to depress the prices further. The Ripon has brought 11,400*l*, which consists of Doré silver transmitted from Calcutta.

Mexican Dollars.—The dollars, per Louisiane, mentioned in our last circular, coming upon a very flat market, caused a depression in price, and parcels were sold at 59¾d per oz; and as the Atrato has just arrived with 123,000*l* from the West Indies, a further fall in the rate may be anticipated, should the greater part of the amount consist of Mexican coin.

Exchange.—The drawing prices on India continue very irregular. We quote them, for banks 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; and for commercial 1s 10d to 1s 11d, 60 days' sight.

India Government Loan Notes.—Our quotations are about the same as those reported in our last circular. Prices are as follows :—108 to 110 for the 5½ per Cents., 100 to 102 for the 5 per Cents., and 89 to 91 for 4 per Cents.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std, last price; ditto, refinable, 77s 10½d to per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 75s to 75s 6d per oz, nominal; South American doubloons, 73s 9d to 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3d per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 0⅝d per oz std, last price; ditto, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 0⅞d to 5s 1d per oz std, last price; Mexican dollars, 4s 11¾d per oz, last price; 5-franc pieces, 4s 11½d to 4s 11¾d per oz, nearest. Quicksilver, 8*l* per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

Failures and Mercantile Embarrassments.—The suspension of the Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, and South Hants Banking Company has been announced. The liabilities are estimated at about 170,000*l*. The loss will fall on the shareholders, sixty in number, who are liable for the whole of the debt.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood has appointed Mr Lowell Price official liquidator of the Rolling Stock Company of Ireland (Limited).

Mr G. A. Cape has been appointed by the shareholders to wind up the affairs of the British and Foreign Gas Generating Apparatus Company.

The failure of Messrs Bremner and Co., in the East Indian and Brazilian trade has been announced, with liabilities estimated at about 150,000*l*. The assets are said to be good.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs Attwoods, Spooner, and Co., an offer made by the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank to take the assets and pay the creditors 11s 3d in the pound, was unanimously accepted.

Messrs Nelson, Tritton and Co., East India merchants, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are stated at about 1,000,000*l*.

Public Companies.—The amalgamation of the business of J. L. Moilliet and Sons, private bankers of Birmingham, with that of Lloyd's Banking Company (Limited), has been announced. The nominal capital of Lloyd's Banking Company will be augmented from 1,250,000*l* to 2,000,000*l*.

At the first annual meeting of the Home and Colonial Assurance Company (Limited), held on Wednesday last, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared, and 100,430*l* 5s 1d carried forward.

The first annual meeting of the Thames Iron Works Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Dry Dock Company (Limited) took place on Thursday last, when a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared, and a balance of 11,692*l* carried to a reserve fund.

At the meeting on Thursday of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company (Limited), a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

The report of the Bank of British Columbia has been issued, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the 4th proximo. The undivided profits for the half-year ended December last

are stated at 18,680*l*. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is recommended.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company was held on the 24th inst., when the report was adopted, and a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum declared.

The Union Steam Ship Company (Limited) have issued their report preparatory to the ordinary meeting. The directors announce that they entered upon the extended postal service to the Mauritius. The payment of the usual dividend of 20s per share is proposed.

A general meeting of the Loan, Trust, and Agency Company of South Africa (Limited) was held on Thursday. A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was declared, and 400*l* written off preliminary expenses.

At the meeting of the Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, held on Thursday last, the increase of income by new premiums was stated at 7,582*l* 14s 11d. A surplus of 24,732*l* 14s was appropriated for bonus, subject to the usual reserve.

At the meeting of the City Assurance Company, held on Thursday, the directors' report was adopted. It was stated that 854 new policies were issued during the year 1864, producing an annual income of 6,597*l* 9s 7d.

The report of the British and Californian Company (Limited), to be presented at the first annual meeting on the 3rd April, has been issued. The available balance is stated at 3,869*l* 10s 3d. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, is recommended, which will leave a balance of 869*l* 10s 3d to be carried forward to new account.

The report of the directors of Smith, Knight, and Company, has been issued to the shareholders. A further payment of 3s 6d per share on account of dividend is recommended, being, with 2s 6d per share already paid, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

At the meeting of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company, held on Thursday, the balance available for dividend was stated at 4,216*l*. A dividend of 6 per cent per annum on the preference capital and 10 per cent. on the ordinary capital of the Company was declared.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Albion Bank (Limited) was held on Tuesday last. The net profit for the half-year was stated at 2,405*l*. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared, and 1,295*l* carried forward to next account.

At the first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank (Limited), held on Wednesday last, the report was adopted, and a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, declared.

The Moyar Coffee Company—capital 75,000*l* in 15,000 shares of 5*l* each—has been introduced by the East India Financial Association. The object of this company is the cultivation of coffee in the South of India, chiefly on the slopes of the Neilgherry hills. The directors have provisionally purchased seven valuable estates in Malabar, two of which are freehold.

A company, entitled the London and South African Steam Ship Company, has been started for supplying merchants in London trading with the Cape of Good Hope with steam ship accommodation. The directors—most of whose names are well known—have secured a fleet of steamers, possessing considerable sea-going power, which they hope will accomplish the distance between London and Cape Town in the space of thirty days. The capital of the company is 150,000*l*, in 6,000 shares of 25*l* each.

The Saloon Steam Packet Company, the capital of which is 100,000*l*, in 20,000 shares of 5*l* each, has been brought forward with the object of providing iron passenger steamers for the Thames, similar to those now running on some of the American rivers. It is proposed to build them of various dimensions so as to afford accommodation to passengers both above and below bridge.

The directors of the Financial Insurance Company, which establishment was formed last year, with the object of extending the benefits of life, fire, and guarantee business generally throughout Great Britain, France, Europe, India, and the Colonies, and which has already secured a fair amount of business, are now offering the remaining shares to the public. The total capital of the undertaking is 1,000,000*l* in 50,000 shares of 20*l* each.

The Credit Foncier and Mobilier Company of England are prepared to receive subscriptions for the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company—capital 510,000*l*, in 25,500 shares of 20*l* each. The directors propose the purchase of upwards of 198 acres of freehold land at Millwall, for the purpose of constructing docks, capable of accommodating the largest vessels which are now built for commercial purposes.

The report of the directors of the Reliance Life Office states that during the year 1864, 790 policies were issued for assuring 233,530*l*, bringing in 7,582*l* 14s 11d new premiums. The total income of the Society for premiums and interest was 50,683*l* 10s 6d. The cash liability is 143,697*l* 4s, and the certified assets 168,429*l* 18s, showing a surplus of 24,732*l* 14s to be appropriated for bonus, subject to the usual reserve.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Law Reversionary Interest Society, held on Friday, the report of the directors and auditors and the quinquennial account were adopted, and a dividend at an increased rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the meeting of the British and South American Steam Ship Company, the directors' report, after some discussion, was adopted.

The meeting of the Royal Sardinian Railway Company, today, was numerously attended, under circumstances of greater than usual interest. Certain of the shareholders who refused to pay up the calls on their shares, have threatened proceedings against the directors, to obtain a return of their deposit and call money paid. After a discussion, in the course of which satisfactory explanations as to the value of the enterprise were given, a vote of confidence in the directors was passed without one dissentient voice.

At the first annual meeting of the Landed Estates Company, the report stated that 31,743*l* had been received in respect of alloted shares, and that a net profit of 11,301*l* 6s 6d had been realised. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, 10,381*l* being carried forward.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 17	11 18	11 16½	11 17
Ditto	3 ms.	11 19½	11 19⅝	11 19¼	11 19½
Rotterdam	—	11 19⅞	12 0	11 19½	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 52½	25 57½	25 47½	25 52½
Brussels	—	25 52½	25 57½	25 47½	25 52½
Hamburg	—	13 9	13 9½	13 8½	13 9
Paris	short.	25 20	25 30	25 17½	25 27½
Ditto	3 ms.	25 45	25 52½	25 42½	25 50
Marseilles	—	25 47½	25 55	25 42½	25 50
Frankfort on the Main	—	120½	121	120½	121
Vienna	—	11 40	11 45	11 32½	11 37½
Trieste	—	11 40	11 45	11 35	11 45
Petersburg	—	31	31⅛	30⅞	31
Berlin	—	...	...	...	...
Madrid	—	47½	47½	47½	47½
Cadiz	—	47½	47½	47½	48
Leghorn	—	25 57½	26 62½	25 55	25 60
Milan	—	25 57½	25 62½	25 55	25 60
Genoa	—	25 57½	25 62½	25 55	25 60
Naples	—	25 57½	25 62½	25 55	25 60
Palermo	—	25 57½	25 62½	25 55	25 60
Messina	—	25 57½	25 62½	25 55	25 60
Lisbon	—	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
Oporto	—	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
Rio Janeiro	—	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

	Latest Dates	Rates of Exchange on London	
Paris	Mar. 30	25 20	3 days' sight
—	— 30	24 96	3 month's date
Antwerp	— 28	25 25	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 28	11 83⅞	3 —
—	— 28	11 70 7½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 28	13 6	3 days' sight
—	— 28	13 4½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 28	31⅞ ⅛	3 —
Lisbon	— 29	55½	90 day' sight
Gibraltar	— 25	49 ⅞	3 months' date
New York	— 18	183⅞	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 11	2½ per cent. pm	30 —
—	— 11	2 per cent. pm	60 —
—	— 11	1½ per cent. pm	90 —
Havana	— 15	27½ ½	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 15	25⅞ 6	60 —
Bahia	— 20	26 ½	60 —
Pernambuco	— 23	27 ½	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 28	49⅝ ⅝	60 —
Singapore	Mar. 7	4s 9½d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 3	6 per cent. pm	6 —
Bombay	— 7	2s 0⅛d	6 —
Calcutta	— 2	2s 1⅛d	6 —
Hong Kong	Feb. 15	4s 6½d	6 —
Mauritius	Mar. 3	1 per cent. pm	30 days' sight
Sydney	Feb. 14	par	30 —
Valparaiso	Feb. 17	47½ ½	60 —

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	89½ ⅜	89½	89½ ¼	89½ ⅜	89⅞ ⅜	89⅞ 90
Do. for account Apr. 6	89½ ⅜	89½ ½	...	89½ ½	89⅞ ⅜	89⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	87⅞ xd	87⅞ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ½ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	88⅛ xd
New 3 per Cent.	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd	87⅞ ⅛ xd
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	93	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	72½	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l* 4 & 3½pc	...	3s p	3s 6s p	3s p	6s 3s p	3s p
Ditto 500*l* —	...	6s p	3s 6s p	...	6s 3s p	3s 6s p
Ditto 100*l* & 200*l* —	...	6s p	3s 6s p	...	6s 3s p	3s 6s p
Bank Stock, 5½ pr ct last hf-yr	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for account Apr. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	214	...	214½	214
Do. for account Apr. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870	104¾ 5½	105½ 5	105½ ½	105½ 5	105½ ¾	105⅝
Do. do. for account Apr. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	...	98½ ½ xd	...	...	...
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	98½	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	...	...	...	88½	...	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	101½	...	...	...	100¾	...
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	...	...	...	...	108¾
Do. Debent. 4 p c Aug. 1866	...	...	...	...	99½	99½
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000*l*	...	...	...	...	15s p	...
Do. Do. under 1,000*l*	...	11s p	...	...	11s p	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	83½
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	80½	...	...
Colombian 6 per cent	...	...	...	81	82	... 83
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	81½	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip. 1855-8, 75*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip 1869-72, 75*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 pr ct Deben. Scrip 1873-77, 75*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danubian Principalities, 7 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., 65*l* paid	...	61¾	61¾	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	12¾	...	...	12¾
Do. Provincial Land Warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	94½ xd	93½ xd	94½ xd	94½ xd	95½ xd	...
Do. Second Issue	...	94½ xd	...	...	94½ xd	95½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	93½ xd	...	95 xd	94½ xd	...	...
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	96½	96¾ ½	96½ ½	96¾ 6	96½ 7½	96¾ 8
Do. Scrip, 75*l* paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,704,200*l* of the Loan of 5,704,200*l* issued to the Public and Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek 5 p c 1824-25. ex Coup. orig. attachd.	21½	20¾ 1½	21 ¼	21½	21½	21½
Do. Coupons	8½	...	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	68½	68¾	69	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	...	74½	...	...	...	75
Mexican 3 per cent	26½	26½ 6	26¼ ⅜	26½ ½	26½	27½ 6⅞
Do. 1864	...	25½	25½	25¾	25¾ 6½	26 ½
Do. 6 per cent. Anglo-French	51½	51	52¼	...	...	52½ ½
Montevidean European 5 p c Scrip 45*l* paid	...	...	54½ 5	54½	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	29 ½	30
Do. Deferred	...	...	...	6¼	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	...	...	80½	...	82 ½
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	...	...	...	47½ ½	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63	...	47½	47½ ½	...	47 ½	47¾ ⅜
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	...	89½ xd	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	86½	...	...	87
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	53½	...	54½	54½	...
Do. 5 per cent 1862	...	89½ ½	89½	89½ ½	89½ ⅜	89½ ⅝
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	91	91 ½	...	91½	91⅜
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	77⅝ ¼	...	76½	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	48	48½	48½	48	...
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	...	...	41 40¼	...	41½	41
Do. Passive	...	32½	32⅝ ¼	32½ ⅜	32½ ½	32½ ⅞ 32⅝
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	17½	17½ ⅜	17⅝ ⅛	17½	17½ 17⅝
Swedish 4½ per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	88
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	...	...	94½ 3¾	94	94	94½
Do. 6 per cent 1858	...	...	71½ xd	71½ xd	71 xd	71⅞ xd ...
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	75	...	...	...	...
Ds. 6 per cent 1862	...	73½ ½	73½ ½	73⅝ ⅜	73⅝	73⅞ 74⅜ ½
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	73⅝ 4	73⅝ ⅞	74 3¼	74½	74 ⅜ 74⅝ ½
Do. 6 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	70½	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	18½	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	41	40½	41	40½ 1
Do. 6 per cent 1864	...	41	41½ 1	41½ ½	41½ ½	41½ ...
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent. 1861. Ex. 25 francs	...	63¾	...	63¾ 4	...	...

DOCKS.

Stock of Shares.	Dividend last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share.
2965668*l*	3*l* pc & 1/bs	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	132 35
12000	...	General Floating Dock	10	5	0	0	...
5578110*l*	1¾*l* pr cent	London and St Katharine	Stk	100	0	0	63 5
3408652*l*	2/ per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	...
827072*l*	3*l* per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	...	...			...
800800*l*	...	Victoria	Stk	100	0	0	...
5000	...	Ditto New	20	2	0	0	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
20000	11*l* pr cent	Agra and Masterman's Limited	100	50	0	0	121½
29000	10*l* pr cent	Ditto New, issued at 30 pm	50	25	0	0	62
10000	2½*l* pr cent	Albion	50	10	0	0	6½ 7½
20000	...	Alliance Limited	100	25	0	0	34 ½
10000	...	Ditto New issued at 20 pm	100	15	0	0	24½
100000	2s 6d	Anglo-Austrian	20	6	0	0	7⅞ ½
40000	...	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	50	12	10	0	13½
20000	6s p share	Anglo-Italian Limited	50	10	0	0	7 8
22500	7*l* per cent	Australasia	40	40	0	0	72
7500	14s p share	Ditto New	40	40	0	0	68 70
12550	4*l* per cent	Bank of British Columbia	20	15	0	0	17½ 18½
10000	6*l* per cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25	0	0	21
6000	10*l* per cent	Bank of London	100	50	0	0	145 50
...	...	Ditto New, issued at 70*l* pm	100	50	0	0	...
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	7	0	0	5 6
10000	3½*l* pr cent	Bank of Queensland Limited	100	25	0	0	23½
20000	5*l* per cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25	0	0	43 5
5000	5*l* per cent	Bank of Wales Limited	100	20	0	0	...
50000	7½*l* pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10	0	0	16½ 17½
50000	...	Brazilian & Portuguese Limited.	20	16	0	0	11
20000	3*l* per cent	British and Californian Limited	50	7	10	0	5¾
20000	3*l* per cent	British North America	50	50	0	0	44 5
40000	7½*l* pr cent	Chrtd Bk. India, Austra., & Ch.	20	20	0	0	32½ 3½
30000	10*l* pr cent	Chrtd Merc of India, Lond, & China	25	25	0	0	53 4
10000	6*l* per cent	City	100	50	0	0	115 20
20000	7*l* per cent	Colonial	100	25	0	0	41 3
40000	...	Commercial Bank of Canada	20.11s	20	11	0	...
20000	...	Commercial Bk of India & the East	25	25	0	0	36 9
10000	...	Ditto ditto	25	25	0	0	36 9
10000	...	Ditto ditto	25	25	0	0	...
200000	8½*l* pr cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4	0	0	10⅞
5000	6*l* per cent	Continental Limited	100	25	0	0	21
5000	...	Ditto New	100	15	0	0	11 13
20000	2½*l* pr cent	East London Limited	50	5	0	0	5⅞
50000	1s 6d	Eastern Exchange, Limited	20	5	0	0	3¾ 4½
50000	3*l* per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chartered	20	20	0	0	20½
40000	...	English and Swedish Limited	50	15	0	0	11½ 12½
40000	3½*l* pr cent	European Limited	50	15	0	0	13½ ⅞
10000	5*l* per cent	Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25	0	0	24 6
10000	5*l* per cent	Ditto New, issued at 2 pm	100	23	0	0	22 4
20000	2s 6d	Ditto New	100	10	0	0	8 9
12000	5*l* per cent	Imperial, Limited	100	20	0	0	30 1
135000	10s p share	Imperial Ottoman	20	10	0	0	17½ ½
6000	8*l* per cent	Ionian	25	25	0	0	26 8
6000	...	Ditto New	25	5	0	0	5 6
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	4	0	0	4⅞ 5½
20000	...	London Bk of Mexico & S. America L.	50	10	0	0	8½
10000	...	London Bank of Scotland Lim	100	13	0	0	7 8
10000	3*l* per cent	London and Brazilian Limited	100	40	0	0	42 4
5000	5½pc & 10s b	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40	0	0	49 50
20000	5½pc & 10s b	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm	25	10	0	0	12½ 12
5000	2½*l* pr cent	London, Birm., & S. Staffordsh. Lim	100	22	0	0	12 14
50000	4*l* per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20	0	0	24 5
30000	1½*l* pr cent	London and County	50	20	0	0	72½ ⅞
5000	16s 10d	London, Hambrg, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	18	0	0	5½
72000	2½*l* pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	15	0	0	47½
25000	5*l* per cent	London and South African	20	20	0	0	22½ 1⅞
5000	3*l* per cent	London and South Western Lim.	100	20	0	0	20½
5000	...	Ditto New	100	12	10	0	13
5000	...	London and Venezuela Limited	50	10	0	0	4 6
80000	16*l* pr cent	London and Westminster	100	40	0	0	94 ⅜
10000	1*l* per shre	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25	0	0	28½
20000	...	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	10	0	0	6½ 7½
10000	...	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim	100	20	0	0	18 19
5000	2½*l* pr cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20	0	0	16½ 17½
20000	5*l* per cent	National of Liverpool Limited	100	10	0	0	16 18
10000	13*l* pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	42	0	0	...
25000	13*l* pr cent	Ditto New	20	12	0	0	...
30000	1*l* 2s 4d p s	Ditto ditto	20	12	0	0	...
20000	6*l* 13s 4d pc	National	50	30	0	0	93 5
20000	6*l* 13s 4d pc	Ditto New	50	20	0	0	82 4
25000	10*l* pr cent	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	42 3
40000	5*l* per cent	New Zealand Bank Corporn. Lim.	10	1	0	0	1 ½
50000	5*l* per cent	North Western	20	5	0	0	8½ 9½
50400	8*l* per cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0	0	56½ 6
9600	...	Ditto New, issued at 20*l* pm	25	25	0	0	...
20000	...	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	5	0	0	...
20000	10*l* pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	87½
10000	10*l* pr cent	Ditto New	10	10	0	0	...
37500	2½*l* pr cent	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	10	0	0	11½
20000	5*l* per cent	South Australia	25	25	0	0	34 6
10000	3*l* per cent	South Eastern Limited	25	10	0	0	11½ 11
10000	4*l* per cent	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim.	100	25	0	0	23 4
4450	4*l* per cent	Ditto New	100	25	0	0	23 4
40000	9*l* per cent	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	54
10000	10s p share	Union of Ireland Limited	100	22	0	0	18 19
80000	10*l* pr cent	Union of London	50	15	0	0	52½ ½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid. £	Price.
500000	3 pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	100	93½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.	100	90
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept.	100	90
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	82½
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	81
200000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	104½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	107
...	3 pr ct.	Do. do. do 1890-1	100	108
...	3 pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	106
234000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 pr ct. 15 April & 15 Oct. 1900	100	93
100000	3 pr ct	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent.	100	103
250000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	109½
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	104
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878, do.	100	106
200000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15	100	108
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	106
166000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	91½
...	2½ pr ct.	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	99
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 per cent. 1871-6, Jan&July	100	94
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan&July	100	92½
150000	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 6 per cent.	100	104
1000000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent.	100	85½
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	93½
75000	3 pr ct.	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	103
...	3 pr ct.	S. Australian Gov. 6 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do! do. 1878 and upwards, Jan&July	100	108
...	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. April and Oct.	100	109½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
25000	7l per cent	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
50000	7l 4s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	...
10000	6l pc & 30sbs	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	15s	Atlas	50	5	15	0	...
3000	5l p c & bs	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	10l pc	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	2	0	0	...
20000	5l 10s pr ct	Church of England'..	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5l pc & 2s6d b	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	...
50000	5s	Commercial Union	50	5	0	0	8⅞
4000	4l p s & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	1l 6s	Crown..	50	5	0	0	...
58000	5l pc & bs	Eagle	50	5	0	0	7
100000	...	Empire Marine Limited	10	2	0	0	...
10000	5l 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5	12	10	7⅞
20000	4s	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	3	10	0	...
10000	10l per cent	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	5	0	0	...
10000	6l per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
5000	5l p c & bs	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
20000	6l per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	50½
2400	6l psh 15lbs	Imperial Fire	500	50	0	0	...
7500	17s & bonus	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
12453	5l pc & 10lb	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	122½
50000	2s 6d 2s 6dbs	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	3l 7s 6d p s	Law Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	6½l p c	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
20000	5l per cent	Legal and General Life . ..	50	6	9	0	...
10000000	6l per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (6 pct Ann)	100	100	0	0	122
87504	40l per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	...
85423	4l p c & bs	London	25	12	10	0	48
20000	5l per cent	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	3½
10000	...	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	1½
20000	3s 8d	London and Provincial Law ..	50	3	12	6	4
56000	15l pr cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	3½
10000	11ps & 7lbs	Marine	100	18	0	0	...
50000	6l per cent	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
7848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	5	0	0	...
40000	10l pr cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	...
40000	5s ps & 20sb	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	24½
40000	..	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5l per cent	Pelican	..	..			...
..	6l p s & bs	Phœnix	..	..			140
2500	19½l pc & bs	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
200000	5s	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	7⅞
489220	18l pr cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All			...
100000	7s pr share	Royal Insurance	20	3	0	0	...
1500	11ps & 55sb	Union	200	20	0	0	...
...	6½l per cent	Sun Fire	..	All			...
4000	2l p s & bs	Do. Life	..	All			...
100000	10l p c 4s b	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2	0	0	7½
100000	5l p c	Union Marine Limited	20	2	0	0	...
5000	2l 11s p sh	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	...
50000	...	Universal Marine Limited... ...	20	5	0	0	6½
..	5l p c & bs	Victoria Life...	..	5	0	0	...

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America.		
United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1868...	...	...
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881...	...	...
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882	56¼	56¾
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds	...	...
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	...	...
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	28	32
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876 ...	42	44
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1785	38	42
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	35¾	36½
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875 ...	...	...
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, all paid	60¾	61¼
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	...	...
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	...	...
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, guaranteed by Michigan Central...	...	...
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage ...	...	...
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Mortgage	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 1885	...	...
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1864	...	...
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	...	...
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	...	...
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	...	...
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	...	...

Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 1879	68	70
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877 ...	70	72
Ditto. (New York Section) Second Mortgage, 1881...	64	66
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882	61	63
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar; Interest payable at 4s per dollar.		
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	66	68
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p dol.		
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction	73	82
Quotations on this issue: calculated and Principal and Interest payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		

Bonds issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest payable in London in Sterling.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia Five per Cent.	43	45
Maryland Five per Cent.	60	65
Massachusetts Five per Cent.	...	...
Panama, 1st Mortgage, 1865	99	101
Ditto, 2nd Mortgage 1872	99	101
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875...	82	84

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
20000	2l	Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	17 18
50000	...	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)..	10	10	0	0	...
120000	...	Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed.....	5	2	10	0	...
20000	5s	Australian Agricultural.....	25	20	0	0	18 20
20000	6l per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	3	0	0	3½
47000	...	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	9½ 10
20000	...	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5¾ 6
10000	...	Ditto New	5	3	0	0	3½ 4
6000	...	British American Land	50	40	0	0	24 8
5000	...	British Colonial Steam Ship (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	...
534780	3l per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	60 8
12500	8l per cent	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	14	0	0	12½ ¾
20000	...	British Iron	20	17	0	0	...
50000	...	British Ship Owners	20	5	0	0	...
40000	...	Canada Agency Association (Lim)	2½	0	5	0	...
8915	3l per cent	Canada Company.....	32½	32	10	0	55 7
50000	...	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	10	2	10	0	1½ 2½
25000	10l pc & bs	Ceylon Company	20	7	0	0	9½ 10
20000	...	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	3	10	0	3
15041	...	City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	30	5	0	0	9¾
4959	...	Ditto	30	30	0	0	26 3
20000	...	City Offices (Limited)	50	7	10	0	5¾ ½
40000	10l pr cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	3	0	0	2½ 3
20000	...	Consolidated Discount (Limited)...	50	10	0	0	4 6
17500	...	Continental Union Gas (Limited)...	20	10	0	0	10¾ 11½
2500	...	Ditto		20	0	0	...
40000	10l pr cent	Contract Corporation (Limited) ...	100	5	0	0	2 4
8000	5l per cent	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ p c	25	25	0	0	15 19
100000	2l pr sh	Credit Foncier & Mobilier of Engnd	20	5	0	0	10¾ ¾
	2l pr sh	Ditto		3	10	0	8½ ¾
10000	6s pr share	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	5½ 6½
1002925	2l per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	34½
160820	7l per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	110
277000	6l per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	109 14
10000	10s	Discount Corporation (Limited) ...	100	20	0	0	14 16
20000	...	East Indian Financial (Limited) ...	50	7	10	0	4 5
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	10	0	0	6½ 7½
80000	...	Ebbw Vale.....	50	10	0	0	7¾
100000	7s 9d pr sh	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	4	0	0	4¾ ¾
879975	8l per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	112 15
70000	2s	English and Australian Copper...	5	5	0	0	1½ ½
20000	5s per shr	English and Foreign Credit	50	7	10	0	4 5
75000	10l pr cent	Financial Corporation	20	2	0	0	½ ¾
6000	...	Financial Discount (Limited)	50	10	0	0	4 5
30000	21s 6d p sh	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)...	20	6	0	0	10½ ¾
10000	...	Gellivara (Limited)	50	10	0	0	1
125000	12s	Gen. Credit & Finance of Lond (Lim)	20	4	0	0	6¼
20000	10l pr cent	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	25 7
5000	...	Hong Kong and China Gas...	10	10	0	0	...
100000	4l per cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	16½ ½
20000	...	Humber Iron Works (Limited) ...	50	10	0	0	1
100000	17 7/16 l pr ct	Imperial & Mercantile Credit Asso. (L)	50	5	0	0	6¼ ¾
50000	...	Indian Carrying (Limited).....	2	1	0	0	½ 1½
40000	6l per cent	International Contract	50	10	0	0	6 8
150000	10l pr cent	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	6½ ¾
300000	...	International Land Credit (Lim) ...	20	6	0	0	5¾
50000	6l per cent	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)...	20	18	0	0	11½
1000000	8l per cent	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	88 2
80000	6l per cent	Joint Stock Discount (Limited) ...	25	10	0	0	8½ ¾
10000	...	Land Credit of Ireland (Limited)..	50	5	0	0	...
20000	...	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3½ 4½
4000	...	London African Trading	25	10	0	0	7 9
50000	...	London County Land & Building (L)	10	1	0	0	1½ ¾
12000	...	London District Telegraph (Lim)..	5	5	0	0	1 ½
20000	15l pr cent	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	15	0	0	21¼ 2
20000	...	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm.....	50	15	0	0	...
175000	4s 6d	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	3½
50000	...	Lon. & Glas Engineer. & Iron Ship (L)	50	15	0	0	5 6
10000	...	London, Italian, and Adriatic Stm.	50	10	0	0	4 6
5000	...	London Mercantile Discount (Lim)	50	10	0	0	3 5
50000	5l per cent	Madras Irrigation and Canal.....	20	5	0	0	5 4½
...	...	Ditto	20	20	0	0	20
10000	15l p c	Marine Investment (Limited)	25	4	0	0	2½ 3¾
12500	...	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	2½ ¼
12000	5l per cent	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	3 4
40000	12l pr cent	Millwall Iron Works	50	5	0	0	6¾ ¼
22500	6s	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	5	0	0	4½ 5½
120000	20l pr cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)...	25	5	0	0	15½ ¾
10000	20l pr cent	National Financial (Limited)	50	10	0	0	7 8
20000	9s	National Steam Navigation (Lim)..	100	20	0	0	11½ 12½
6000	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	5	0	0	4 5
6000	...	Ditto New	20	2	0	0	1½ 2½
20000	1s pr share	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	2	0	0	2½ 3
187175	...	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	45 55
80000	...	Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Lim.)	2	2	0	0	1 2
		Ditto ditto		1	0	0	½ ¾
10000	15l pr cent	Oriental Commercial (Limited) ...	20	7	0	0	7½
10000	8l per cent	Oriental Financial (Limited).....	50	10	0	0	3 5
100000	...	Oriental Gas (Limited)	1	1	0	0	1½
50000	...	Ditto New	1	1	0	0	1½ ¾
40000	...	Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)...	10	10	0	0	2½ ¾
25000	...	Otago and Southland Investment...	10	2	0	0	1 2
10000	...	Ottoman Financial Association (L.)	50	10	0	0	7¾
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	3 4
12500	7l per cent	Panama, N. Zeald. & Aust. R. Mail (L.)	10	7	0	0	6½ 7
8500	7l per cent	Ditto ditto	5	5	0	0	4½ 5½
37500	7l per cent	Ditto New	10	5	0	0	3¾ 4½
600000	2l per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	39 42
30000	7l p c hf-yr	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0	0	82
20000	7l p c hf-yr	Ditto New	50	35	0	0	56¾
17000	...	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming (Lim)	10	6	10	0	5
10000	2l 10s	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	26 8
10000	15s	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	7½ 8½
4250	17s 6d	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	23½ 4½
29750	2l 10s	Rio de Janeiro City Impsovmnts (Lim)	25	7	0	0	5¾ ¼
15000	5s ps hf-yr	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0	0	96 8
200000	10l pr cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	120 25
5000	..	Silver's I. Rubber Works & Tel. Cable	50	10	0	0	...
40000	8l per cent	Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited)...	50	5	0	0	2
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	10	0	0	8 ½
10000	..	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	3½ 4
10000	...	Ditto Second Issue	50	5	0	0	3½ 4
14200	7l per cent	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0	0	29 31
2800000	...	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	45 55
...	...	Ditto Scrip.....	1	1	0	0	¾ ⅞
37500	...	Telegraph Construc. & Mainten (Lim)	20	8	0	0	8½ ¾
12500	10l pr cent	Trust & Agency of Australasia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½ ¼
50000	8½l pr cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	5 ¼
30000	...	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.)	5	5	0	0	5 ¼
35000	...	Upper Assam Tea (Limited).....	10	3	10	0	6 7
		Ditto	10	10	0	0	17 20
10000	5s	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	28	10	0	9 10
20000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	10	0	0	8 9
50000	7l p c	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	15	0	0	13½ 14

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, &c.

MARCH 27.

	60 days.	30 days.
Calcutta	1s 11¼d	1s 11¼d
Madras	1s 11¼d	1s 11¼d
Bombay	1s 11¼d	1s 11¼d
Mauritius	par	¼ p c pm
Colombo	½ p c pm	1 p c pm
Singapore	4s 8½d	4s 9d
Hong Kong	4s 8½d	4s 9d
Sydney	1 p c dis	½ p c dis
Melbourne	1 p c dis	½ p c dis

Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India vary according to amounts, and the security which they offer.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.22½ per 1*l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in London and Paris.

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In consequence of the difficulty which has been experienced in deciding what is and what is not of intrinsic value, it has been thought expedient to rescind the prohibition against the transmission of articles of intrinsic value by the Inland Pattern and Sample Post.

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and Amoy, Canton, Foo-Chow-Foo, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and Whampoa, by British packet, either via Southampton, or via Marseilles. The following will be the rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, viz:—Via Southampton—For a packet not exceeding ¼ ozs, 4d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding ½ lb, 8d; above ½ lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s 4d; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1½ lb, 2s; above 1½ lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s 8d. Via Marseilles—For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs, 6d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding ½ lb, 1s; above ½ lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 2s; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1½ lb, 3s; above 1½ lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 4s.

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise which can, at present, be sent to Malta, via Southampton only, may be sent, under the usual regulations, via Marseilles also, and either by British or by French packet, and patterns or samples for Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, the transmission of which is now also limited to the Southampton routes, may be sent by the British packets from Marseilles. The postage chargeable on packets of patterns or samples, sent to Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, via Marseilles, will be as follows:—For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs, 4d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding ½ lb, 8d; above ½ lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s 4d; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1½ lb, 2s; every additional ½ lb, 8d. This postage must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and the undermentioned foreign places on the West Coast of Africa, viz.:—Benin, Bonny, Brass, Cameroons, Fernando-po, Nun, and Old Calabar. The following will be the rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, chargeable upon such packets of patterns or samples, viz.:—For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs, 3d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding ½ lb, 6d; above ½ lb and not exceeding 1 lb 1s; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1½ lb, 1s 6d; above 1½ lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; every additional ½ lb 6d.

It having been found that the postage now charged on newspapers and other printed papers addressed to Tunis and Tangier is insufficient to defray the transit and sea rates which are paid to the French Post Office, augmented rates will be charged on the 1st April next and thenceforward.

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted by post, between England and the undermentioned Danish colonies in the West Indies, viz.:—St Thomas, St Croix, and St John's.

On and after 1st of April next, any packet whatever, with the following exceptions, posted for transmission from one part of the United Kingdom to another, which may be found to exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, will be stopped and sent to the Returned Letter Branch. The exceptions are as follows, viz.:—1. Packets to or from any of the Government offices or departments, or public officers. 2. Petitions or addresses to the Queen, whether directed to Her Majesty, or forwarded to any member of either House of Parliament. 3. Petitions to either House of Parliament, forwarded to any member of either House. 4. Printed Parliamentary proceedings.

On the 1st of April, and thenceforward, money orders will be issued at all money order offices in the United Kingdom on the under-mentioned offices in the colony of New Brunswick:—Bathurst, Bend, Chatham, Dalhousie, Fredericton, Newcastle, Richibucto, Sackville, Shediac, St Andrew's, St John, Sussex Vale, and Woodstock.

The mail steam packets under contract with the Swedish Government will commence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg on Saturday, the 1st of April.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 27th March, AUSTRALIA, per steam ship Kosciusko—Port Philip, December 31.

On the 28th March, AMERICA, per steam ship Canada, via Liverpool—Boston, March 15, and Halifax, 17.

On the 29th March, AMERICA, per steam ship City of Baltimore, via Queenstown—New York, March 16.

On the 29th March, AMERICA, per steam ship Belgian, via Greencastle—New York, March 19.

On the 29th March, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Eastern Province, via Falmouth—Natal, February 7; Algoa Bay, 19; Table Bay, 23; St Helena, March 4; and Madeira, 21.

On the 29th March, EAST INDIES AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Queen of the South, via Plymouth—Calcutta, December 27; Madras, January 7; Cape of Good Hope, February 12.

On the 30th March, WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC, per steam ship Atrato, via Southampton.

On the 31st March, BOMBAY, by overland, per steam ship Pera, from Alexandria—Gibraltar, March 25.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.			Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	Apr.	20, M.	Apr. 18
	via Marseilles	Apr.	26, E.	Apr. 12
Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet)	Apr.	10, M.	Apr 6
	(By French packet)	Apr.	22, M.	overdue
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena		Apr.	10, E.	Apr. 23
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton	Apr.	4, M.	Apr. 4
	via Marseilles	Apr.	10, E.	Apr. 12
Falkland Islands		Apr.	10, M.	...
Gibraltar	(via Southampton)	Apr.	4, M	overdue
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton	Apr.	4, M.	Apr. 4
	via Marseilles	Apr.	10, E	Apr. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton	Apr.	12, M.	overdue
	via Marseilles	Apr.	3, E.	Apr. 5
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton	Apr.	4, M.	overdue
	via Marseilles	Apr.	3, E.	Apr. 5
Mauritius	via Southampton	Apr.	20, M.	Apr. 11
	via Marseilles	Apr.	26, E.	Apr. 5
Newfoundland		Apr.	1, E.	Apr. 12
Portugal, by Brazil packet		Apr.	10, M.	Apr. 6
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)		Apr.	12, E.	...
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)		Apr.	5, E.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(Boston)	Apr.	1, E.	Apr. 6
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Apr.	5, M	...
Ditto (ditto)	(New York)	Apr.	5, E.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Portland)	Apr.	6, E.	Apr. 7
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe		Apr.	24, E.	Apr. 12
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)		Apr.	3, M.	Apr. 13
Bahamas (via New York)		Apr.	8, E.	Apr. 6
Bermuda (via New York)		Apr.	8, E.	Apr. 12
Cuba and Mexico		Apr.	3, M.	Apr. 28

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended March 25, 1865.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	35098	48735	110650	194483	4400	6020	10460
Barley	91903	47879	4000	143782	203	...	203
Oats	85361	...	...	85361	1144	...	1144
Rye	...	38	172	210	...	...	...
Peas	866	717	...	1583	87	...	87
Beans	7173	7455	...	14628	61	...	61
Indian corn	1265	2646	21638	25549	...	...	...
Buckwheat	400	...	...	400	...	...	...
Peer or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, exclusive of malt	222066	107470	136460	465996	5935	6020	11955
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal and flour	38639	7637	4886	51062	768	4584	5352
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	436	...	436
Rye meal	82	...	...	82	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal	53	...	...	53	...	22	22
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	38674	7637	4886	51197	1206	4606	5817
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	260740	115107	141346	517193	7141	10626	17767
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	2961	...	2961

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended March 25, 1865:—

	Quantities Sold.			Average Price.	
	qrs	bush		s	d
Wheat	71,992	5		38	4
Barley	32,863	4		28	8
Oats	8,162	1		21	1

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES.

The following is a comparative statement, for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1861 to 1864, of the quantities of British corn sold in the towns from which returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, and of the average prices as ascertained under the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 14:—

Corresponding week in	Quantities Sold.						Average Prices.					
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	qrs	bsh		qrs	bsh		qrs	bsh		s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
1861	48,639	3		28,702	4		9,464	1		54	0	38	6	22	10
1862	57,239	6		34,121	4		13,041	2		59	5	36	0	21	11
1863	46,670	3		27,199	4		10,032	5		45	0	36	9	21	6
1864	65,470	7		38,925	1		10,044	3		39	9	31	4	19	2

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The trade for wheat at Mark lane, to-day, in consequence o the favourable change in the weather, was quieter than on Mon·f day. The demand was chiefly confined to dry samples of English wheat, and to good and fine old foreign produce; but all other descriptions were very inactive. Fine malting barley commanded rather more money, and oats, beans, peas, as well as flour, were firm in price. Inferior barley met a slow sale, at late rates. This week's imports amount to 3,260 quarters of barley, 2,820 oats, and 450 sacks of flour. There is n› arrival of foreign wheat or barrel flour.

Both at Liverpool and Wakefield, this morning, the trade for wheat and flour exhibited less animation, but without leading to any material change in prices. Fine malting barley at the latter market realised an improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter as compared with Friday last.

The week opened with a very quiet feeling in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices daily declined until yesterday, when a better demand sprang up, and the sales, under the influence of a rumour that the stock of cotton had been greatly over-estimated, reached 12,000 bales, and prices advanced from ¼d to ⅜d. To-day the demand is well maintained, at about yesterday's rates. To-day the actual stock of cotton in Liverpool has been declared at 580,010 bales. Prices are 1d to 1¼d lower than last week

We have letters from Bombay dated the 28th of February. During the fortnight ending as above, the arrivals of *new* cotton had been tolerably large, and, for the most part, of satisfactory quality. The trade, owing to unfavourable intelligence from England, was dull, and a general fall took place in prices. Annexed are Messrs Nicol and Co.'s tables of prices and exports:—

CURRENT PRICES of COTTON at BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

	Market Value. Per candy, 784 lbs.	C.F.I. Exchange 2s 15-16d per R.
	rs	d
Dhollera, old	300	10.80
Compta, old	325	11.64
Sawginned Dharwar, old	360	12.83
Broach new	420	14.86
Bhownuggur, new	420	14.86
Oomrawuttee new	375	13.34
Akote, new	380	13.51
Higenghaut new	450	15.88
Veravole, new	360	12.83

EXPORTS of COTTON from BOMBAY from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.

Destination.	1864. bales	1865. bales
London	6,798½	340
Liverpool	125,724	99,866
Total, Great Britain	132,522½	100,206
Continent	5,226	...
America	...	...
Grand total	137,748½	100,206

The cotton trade at Calcutta, for the fortnight ending Feb. 20, was dull, and prices declined six to seven rupees per bazaar maund. Bengal produce was quoted at 18 to 22 rupees.

The demand for cotton at Madras from Feb. 11 to Feb. 25 was heavy in the extreme, and all descriptions changed hands at reduced quotations, Western produce having sold at 12⅜d; Salem and Coimbatore ditto, 13¼d to 13½d per lb. The stock was estimated at about 15,000 bales. According to Messrs Dymes & Co.'s circular, the quantity of land under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency in January was estimated at 1,594,160 acres, against 1,485,000 acres in the corresponding month last year.

From Tinnevelly to Feb. 25, we learn that the cotton trade was dull, at 240 rupees per candy.

The cotton trade at Rangoon on the 14th ult. was quiet, at 120 rupees per 100 viss. The total export from Jan. 1 to Feb. 14 was 19,745 viss, of which 16,675 viss were to Calcutta and other parts of India.

Advices from Shanghai are to Feb. 8. In reference to the state of the cotton trade, a report says:—There are not many buyers, and a small business has been done, at unsettled prices. Good lots receive more attention. Koongpoot is now coming to hand in very bad condition. There is no Ningpo offering. About 1,000 bales are the settlements. Koongpoot is quoted at 17 to 17.2.5 tls, and No. 1 dry Shangai 16.5 tls per picul.

The sales of cotton at Canton for the fortnight ending Feb. 13 were as follows:—Ningpo, 18 to 20.25 tls per picul; sales, 400 bales: Shanghai 17 to 19.50 tls per picul; sales, 2,600 bales.

At Hong Kong, the transactions during the same period were:—Shanghai, $25 to $26; Ningpo, $26 to $27 per picul; sales, 5,800 bales: Japan, $29 to $30 per picul; no sales.

From Yokohama, to Jan. 31, we learn that the price of cotton was $27 per picul.

Advices from Alexandria are to March 23. At that date the cotton market was firm, at 15¾d to 16d per lb, free on board, for fair open-ginned produce. During the week ending March 16, however, the trade was in a state of almost complete stagnation, and prices ruled next to nominal. The arrivals, from Feb. 28 to March 16, were 24,163 bales. The following table showing the extent of the shipments since the commencement of the season is from the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company's circular:—

EXPORTS of COTTON from ALEXANDRIA from Oct. 1 to March 2.

	Great Britain. bales.	France. bales.	Austria. bales.	Total. bales.
1859—1860	47,285	11,623	5,045	63,953
1860—1861	53,375	19,199	3,655	76,227
1861—1862	63,112	15,618	3,386	82,116
1862—1863	86,752	24,382	3,305	114,439
1863—1864	95,921	35,229	7,509	138,659
1864—1865	150,534	21,786	6,464	178,784

The following table shows the rate of freight for cotton to London and Liverpool, at the leading ports at which that staple is exported, at the date of our latest advices:—

	London.							Liverpool.					
	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d		£	s	d
Bombay	2	0	0	to	2	5	0	1	15	0	to	2	15	0
Calcutta	3	7	0		3	10	0	3	15	0		0	0	0
Madras	3	7	6		3	10	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Shanghai	2	15	0		3	0	0	2	10	0		2	15	0
Hong Kong	3	0	0		0	0	0	3	0	0		0	0	0
Canton	3	0	0		0	0	0	3	0	0		0	0	0
Yokohama	3	10	0		4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0¼		0	0	0
Pernambuco	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0⅜		0	0	0⅜
New York	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0¼		0	0	0½

The principal alteration to notice in the Mincing lane markets is a fall of 1s to 2s per cwt in the value of *new* plantation Ceylon coffee. Most other articles—tea and sugar especially—have ruled quiet, and, in some instances, prices have slightly favoured the buyer.

The tea trade at the leading Chinese ports at the date of our latest advices was heavy. The value of some descriptions of produce had been sustained by a moderate demand on Australian account; otherwise, prices were lower. The total export to Great Britain had amounted to 109,147,710 lbs, against 103,094,770 lbs last season..

Coffee at Colombo, during the fortnight ending March 3, was dull: the arrivals of plantation qualities had been large, the quotation being 12s 6d per bushel. Native coffee, unpicked, was selling at 42s 6d; picked and dried do., 48s per cwt. The following table is from Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co's circular:—

EXPORTS of COFFEE from COLOMBO, from Oct. 1 to March 3.

To—	1864-65. cwts.	1863-64. cwts.
PLANTATION.		
Great Britain	179034	230594
Foreign ports	...	30
Australia and India	10456	1614
	189490	232238
NATIVE.		
Great Britain	90772	66488
Foreign ports	...	103
Australia and India	2484	801
	93256	67395

The arrivals of *new* rice at the leading ports in British Burmah, at the date of our latest advices, had been large. In most qualities a full average business had been transacted, but the very little was done for shipment to Europe, the bulk of the operations having been for the Straits and China. The following table, compiled from Messrs Niebuhr and Co.'s and Messrs Mohr Brothers' circulars, shows the extent of the shipments since Jan. 1:—

EXPORTS of RICE from Jan. 1 to Feb. 16.

To	1864. tons.	1865. tons.
FROM AKYAB.		
Europe	6,460	640
Straits and China	2,280	8,760
Elsewhere	400	2,455
Total	9,140	12,855
	FROM RANGOON.	baskets.
Europe		...
Straits and China		1,401,728
Calcutta and India		90,245
Total		1,491,973

The public sales of colonial wool were brought to a close on Monday last. During their progress, 81,407 bales were brought forward, consisting of 33,172 bales from Port Philip; 13,004 Sydney and Queensland; 10,266 Adelaide; 654 Van Diemen's Land; 552 New Zealand; 55 Swan River; and 23,704 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. Nearly all good and fine wools sold readily at an advance in prices of ½d to 1d per lb from last series; but the biddings for inferior qualities ruled inactive at lower prices. About 30,000 bales were taken by continental houses. As regards the quality and condition of the new clip, of which a large proportion of the supply consisted, Messrs Hazard and Caldecott observe:—"Port Philip—The growth is sound and healthy, not so long as last year; the condition generally is light, but very many flocks show a large quantity of burr and grass seed. Sydney was mostly of ordinary and inferior quality. Adelaide—The new clip seems in average condition, sound grown, but some flocks are shorter in staple than last year, and more full of seeds and burrs. Cape of Good Hope—The new clip of Western Province wool

from this colony was sound staple, well grown, in ordinary to fair condition."

The English wool trade continues dull, with a downward tendency in prices. A large quantity of colonial wool will be brought forward at the May sales, as much, it is asserted, as 140,000 bales. Hemp, flax, jute, &c., are a heavy sale.

In metals, an advance in Scotch pig iron to 52s 3d cash, mixed numbers, and in oils, a further improvement in the value of cocoa-nut, are the leading changes to report. Tallow is dull, at 40s 3d for new P.Y.C., on the spot.

Owing to the violent fluctuations in the premium on gold—the quotation having been as high as 180 and as low as 159¼ per cent.—trade in nearly all articles at New York during the week ending March 18, was in a greatly unsettled state, and currency prices generally declined. The amount of business transacted was small in the extreme. Further parcels of cotton had arrived from Savannah, and a heavy fall took place in the value of that staple, middling Upland produce having sold at 58c per lb in currency. Breadstuffs commanded very little attention for export, and the returns showed that the shipments of wheat, flour, and maize, since the commencement of the year, had been unimportant. The last quotation for gold was 165½ per cent. The stock of bullion in the banks on the 11th inst. was 4,147,570*l*, and the balance in Sub-Treasury 6,084,300*l*. The shipments of specie from Jan. 1 to March 11 were 823,000*l*, against 1,841,180*l* last year, 1,413,510*l* in 1862, and 251,980*l* in 1861. At latest date, the money market was steady, at 8 to 8½ per cent. for the best short-dated commercial paper.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—March 31.

The cotton market was extremely heavy and drooping throughout the week until yesterday, the trade buying more generally, but only in small quantities to supply immediate wants, while holders showed increased anxiety to sell, and on Wednesday a heavy decline was submitted to in every description. Yesterday the reduction of the Bank rate to 4 per cent., and other causes, appeared to restore confidence, a decided increase of business was done, and some recovery from the extreme point of depression was effected. Sea Island continues neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. American was in very moderate request, and fell 2d per lb, but yesterday was in more active demand, from speculators as well as the trade, and closed about 1½d below last week's quotations. The depression has again been very great in Brazil, and at one time the decline reached fully 2d per lb, but with the greatly increased demand yesterday, prices have recovered ½d to ¾d. Though Egyptian has been in fair demand it was pressed upon the market, and also declined 2d per lb. Yesterday its relatively low value attracted the attention of speculators, and a recovery of ½d to ¾d has ensued. Smyrna has been heavy of sale, and still shows a reduction of ¾d to 1d per lb, though previously irregular sales had been made at about ½d per lb lower than the present quotations. Surat closes ¾d to 1½d below last week's rates, a much greater reduction having been previously conceded. China and Japan show an average decline of ½d to 1d per lb, though the sales daily have been to a fair extent.

No transactions "arrive" have been reported during the week.

The sales of the week amount to 38,330 bales, including 7,420 on speculation, and 5,450 declared for export, leaving 25,460 bales to the trade. The total actual actual stock of cotton in this port (580,010 bales) declared this morning, proves to be about 13,000 bales below the estimate; the average weight of China and Japan is 2 piculs per bale.

The sales to-day amount to about 12,000 bales. Prices of nearly all descriptions have further recovered.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1864 Mid.	Same period 1864 Fair.	Same period 1864 Good
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Sea Island	36	40	46	52	60	70	38	42	53
Upland	13	14¼	16	...	...	...	26½	...	...
Mobile	...	14¼	...	...	...	...	26½	...	...
New Orleans	13	15½	...	...	...	...	26¾	...	...
Pernambuco	...	13	14½	14½	15	15½	28	28½	28
Bahia, &c.	...	13	13¾	13¾	14	14½	25	25½	27
Maranham / Do. Sawginned	...	14	15	15½	15½	18	26½	26¾	27½
Egyptian	8	13	14½	15½	17	21	25½	26½	28½
Smyrna	7	8	9½	10½	11	12	22	22½	24
W. India, &c.	...	13	13½	14	14½	...	26	26½	29
Peruvian	...	13	14	14½	15	...	26	26½	...
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	11	11½	12	...	21	23½	...
Broach	6	7½	10½	11	11½	...	16½	21½	...
Dhollerah	7	8	11	11½	12	...	16½	22	...
Oomrawuttee	6	7½	10½	11½	12	13	15½	22	...
Mangarole	6	7	9½	...	...	...	16	20	...
Comptah	6	7	10½	11	...	...	16½	21	...
Madras—Tinnivelly	...	...	9½	10	10½	...	18	21	...
Western	...	8½	11	11½	12½	..	...	20½	...
Bengal	4	4½	6½	7	7½	...	12½	15	...
China	...	7½	8¾	9½	10	10½	...	17½	...

PRICES CURRENT.—April 2, 1863.

Descriptions	Ord.	Mid	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1862 Ord.	Same period 1862 Mid.	Same period 1862 Fair.
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Upland	19	21	24	...	...	...	11	12½	14
New Orleans	19½	22	25	...	...	...	11½	12½	13¾
Pernambuco	...	20½	21½	22	23	...	12	12¾	12¾
Egyptian	...	20½	21½	22½	23	25	9¾	11½	12½
Surat—Oomrawuttee	13¾	14½	17½	17½	17¾	...	6½	7½	8
Madras—Tinnevelly	..	...	16½	16½	16¾	...	...	...	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—1865.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to March 31. 1864 bales	1865 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to March 31. 1864 bales	1865 bales
American	41711	67381	6784	3565
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	161500	259296	13110	8852
East India, China, and Japan	230819	184194	58634	55089
Total	434030	510781	78528	67406

Stock, March 31. 1864 bales	1865 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to March 31. 1864 bales	1865 bales
297030	580010	339780	326730

The above figures show an

	bales.
Increase of import compared with the same date last year of	86,800
A decrease of quantity taken for consumption of	13 050
An increase of stock	232,950

In speculation there is an increase of 12,090 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON AT CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	Bales.		Bales.
1863	383,120	1858	466,050
1862	455,800	1857	429,580
1861	942,360	1856	410,020
1860	846,580	1855	627,360
1859	327,500	1854	681,980

LONDON—March 31.

Subjoined is the portion of the circular issued this week, by the London Cotton Broker's Association:—The market has been dull. As compared with Friday last the annexed quotations show a general decline in prices of from ½d to 1½d per lb.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ord. to Mid. per lb d	d	Mid. Fair. per lb d	d	Fair to Good Fair. per lb d	d	Good to Fine per lb d	d
Surat—Sawginned	6½@	8	9½		11 @	11½	12 @	12½
Broach	5½	7½	8½		10	10½	11	...
Oomrawattee	5½	7½	8½		10	11	12½	13
Dhollera	6	8	9½		11	11½	12	...
Mangarole	5½	7½	8½		10	10½	...	...
Comptah	5½	7½	8½		9½	10½	11	...
Madras—Bourbon Seed	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Tinnivelly	5	6	6¾ 7		8	9	10	...
Northern & Western	6	8	8½		10	11½	12	12½
Coconada	...	...	8½		9	9½	...	...
Coimbatore & Salem	5	6½	7		7½	8½	10½	13
Scinde	4	4½	5		5½	6	6½	...
Bengal and Rangoon	4	4¾	5½		6	6½	7	...
China	...	...	8		8½	9	9½	...
Japan	...	...	8½		9	9½	10	11
West India, &c.	8	10	11½		12½	14	17	30
Brazil	7	10½	12		13½	14	15½	...
Smyrna and Greek	6½	7½	8		9	10	11	11½

Sales to arrive—200 bales Tinnevelly at 8½d to 9d, good fair, December to February sailing, and 100 bales Western Madras at 11d, fine, January sailing.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat & Scinde. bales.	Madras. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	Total.* bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Mar. 30, 1865	7529	47348	4007	13306	74530
— — 1864	12458	52741	6583	29420	103109
— — 1863	25807	52542	19152	2645	102626
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Mar. 30, 1865	3762	33182	9964	11184	58733
— — 1864	6492	34825	3246	8756	54060
— — 1863	15331	47327	4790	222	68533
Stock, Mar. 30, 1865	13369	71488	19164	18392	124863
— 1864	13290	46067	8710	23872	93538
— 1863	23914	37444	20446	2716	86995

* Including other kinds.

COTTON AFLOAT TO EUROPE.

From	London. bales.	Liverpool. bales.	Coast, for orders. bales.	Foreign ports. bales.	Total 1865. bales.	Total 1864. bales.
Bombay	340	179142	...	12091	191573	304447
Kurrachee	630	897	...	...	1527	1702
Madras	13385	4643	...	618	18596	30518
Ceylon and Tuticorin	17983	...	2375	...	20358	9220
Calcutta	8745	28929	...	250	37924	36056
China*	270	4785	...	...	5055	110554
Japan*	380	...	...	...	380	7253
* 2 Piculs each.						
1865	41683	218398	2375	12951	275415	...
1864	73789	399830	4335	21802	...	499756

NEW YORK—March 18.

The cotton trade is heavy in the extreme, and all descriptions of produce have suffered a considerable decline in prices since Saturday last. Middling Upland cotton is now quoted at 58 cents per lb. The arrivals have been 7,525 bales, of which 1,152 bales are from Savannah, 1,796 Matamoras, and 3,259 bales by railroad. This additional quantity raises the import since Sept. 1 to 151,310 bales. The export from March 1 to March 14 was 1,368 bales, against 2,281 bales last year. Present quotations:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland. c	Florida. c	Mobile. c	New Orleans and Texas. c
Ordinary	43	43	43	43
Middling	58	58	58	58
Middling fair	65	65	65	65

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The transactions in most kinds of goods have continued only moderate; nevertheless, the quotations have been well supported. The stocks on hand are very moderate for the time of year. Iron has commanded more attention, at extreme rates; whilst the sale for coals has been very extensive.

MANCHESTER, March 30.—This market has continued its downward course until to-day, when greater steadiness of tone has become observable. Both export and home trade yarns have been reduced this week about 1d per lb, but buyers have been very chary, and only acted for their pressing wants. In cloths, some few purchases for forward delivery are reported to have been made at rather exceptionally low rates, but generally speaking, it has become increasingly difficult to sell. Though the tone has been firmer to-day, and inquiries more frequent, it is not believed that the business has been extensive, but more as a preparation for the Liverpool stock-taking to be declared to-morrow. In printing cloths, domestics, and T'cloths, there are considerable stocks, which sellers are anxious to force off at the first opportunity.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Mar. 30, 1865	Price Mar. 1864	Price Mar. 1863	Price Mar. 1862	Price Mar. 1861	Price Mar. 1860
RAW COTTON.	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	1 4	...	1 11½	1 1	0 7½	0 7
Ditto good fair.....	...	...	...	...	0 7¾	0 7½
Pernambuco fair.....	1 2½	2 2½	1 8½	1 1	0 9	0 8¾
Ditto good fair.....	1 2¾	...	1 9	1 1½	0 9½	0 8¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality.....	1 8	2 8	2 2	1 3½	0 11½	1 1½
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 8	2 8½	2 3	1 3	0 11¾	1 0½
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 23 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	7 9	12 0	9 0	6 10½	5 6	6 3
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2 oz	9 9	14 6	11 6	7 7½	6 0	7 0
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	15 6	21 6	16 6	10 6	8 6	10 0
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	14 9	23 0	18 6	11 6	9 7½	11 3
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 4 oz	16 9	24 9	20 6	12 9	10 9	12 6
38-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	10 6	20 9	16 9	9 9	8 6	9 0

BRADFORD.—Prices of wool are most irregular, especially of sorts which are not in request. Some kinds of wethers still meet a fair inquiry. Business in yarns is of a hand to mouth character. The Americans have been doing business in pieces to some extent.

LEEDS.—There has been a limited attendance of buyers in the cloth halls, and the business done has been considerably below an average. The goods purchased were of a miscellaneous character.

ROCHDALE.—The flannel trade continues to wear a quiet aspect. Manufacturers keep tolerably well employed, but the actual demand is not quite equal to the present rate of production. The Yorkshire goods trade is alike quiet.

BARNSLEY.—The inquiry for house coal for the metropolitan market is still remarkably good, and all descriptions of Silkstone, Wombwell, and Darfield Main are in good request. The provincial inquiry is also good.

CARDIFF.—The iron trade of the district is gradually improving, consequent in a great measure on orders being sent to South Wales from buyers who usually had their supplies from Staffordshire and the North of England. Railway iron is in fair demand for the Continent, and the colonies and India are considerable purchasers of rails. Plates and other descriptions of iron required for shipbuilding purposes command a good sale. Rails are quoted 6*l* 17s 6d to 7*l* 5s per ton at the works, and bars 6*l* 7s 6d to 6*l* 17s 6d.

LEICESTER.—There is still about an average amount of business doing in hosiery goods, both plain and fancy. The wool market is exceedingly flat, and quotations are without much change. There is not much doing in yarns, and prices are unsteady.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is a little more inquiry for goods, but the business done is not much larger than before. There have been a few American buyers in the market. The cold weather and the drooping tendency of the cotton market have again acted unfavourably on the hosiery trade.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The demand for flour and wheat is still much restricted. Our quotations, which are in currency, exhibit a considerable decline, owing to the heavy fall in the premium on gold. Very little business is doing for export. The following are the prices current:—Flour—State, superfine brands, $9.60 to $9.90; State, extra brands, $10 to $10.20; State, choice brands, $10.25 to $10.40; Ohio, common brands, $10.20 to $11.; Ohio fancy brands, $10.50 to $10.75; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, $10.90 to $11.25; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., $9.70 to $10.35; Genesee, extra brands, $10.50 to $11.50; Missouri, $10.50 to $14.14; Canada, common, $10.15 to $10.40; Canada, good to choice extra, $10.50 to $11.40 per barrel. Wheat—Amber Michigan, $2 to $2.12½; Milwaukee Club, $2 to $2.07; Chicago spring, $2.15. Corn—New Jersey, $1.50 to $1.54 per bushel.

EXPORTS of GRAIN, &c., from NEW YORK from March 1 to March 14.

		1865.	1864.
Flour	bbls	31,871	63,177
Wheat	bush	14,633	527,033
Corn		20,930	27,945

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Very little English wheat has been received up to our market this week, coastwise and by land-carriage. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at a further advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, and at which good clearances have been effected. The show of foreign wheat has been wholly confined to granaried samples. Dry qualities have changed hands steadily, at extreme rates. In other descriptions the transactions have been on a moderate scale, at late currencies. Malting and grinding barley has commanded quite as much money as in the previous week, but distilling sorts have been much neglected. Malt, the show of which has been seasonably good, has moved off slowly. In prices, however, no change has taken place. There has been a good consumptive inquiry for oats, and in some instances the currencies have had an upward tendency. Beans have advanced 1s per quarter, with a good demand. The sales for peas has ruled firm at late rates. The flour trade has continued in a healthy state.

Most of the continental markets are firm for wheat, on rather higher terms, although the number of English orders on hand are small. Barley and all other kinds of spring corn have sold freely, at very full prices.

The following statement showing the extent of the crops of cereal and other produce in the United States in 1863 and 1864 has been recently issued by the Minister of Agriculture at Washington:—

AMOUNT OF CROPS.

	1863	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indian Corn...bshls	397,839,212	530,451,403	132,612,191	...
Wheat.....	173,677,928	160,695,823	...	12,982,105
Rye	19,989,335	19,872,975	...	116,360
Oats.....	170,129,864	175,990,194	5,860,330	...
Barley.....	12,158,895	10,716,328	...	1,442,567
Buckwheat.....	15,786,122	18,700,540	2,914,418	...
Potatoes.....	98,965.198	96,532,029	...	2,433,169
Total	888,546,554	1,012,959,292	141,386,929	16,974,201
Hay.....tons	18,346,730	18,116,691	...	230,039

VALUE OF CROPS.

	1863. dols	1864. dols	Increase. dols	Decrease. dols
Indian Corn	278,089,609	527,718,183	249.628,574	...
Wheat	197,992,837	294,315,119	96,322,282	...
Rye	20,589,015	31,975,013	11,385,998	...
Oats	105,990,905	139,381,247	33,390,342	...
Barley	13,496,373	16,941,023	3,444,650	...
Buckwheat	12,660,469	21,986,763	9,326,294	...
Potatoes	55,024,650	77,184,043	22,159,393	...
Tobacco	24,239,609	29,335,225	5,095,616	...
Hay	247,680,855	365,707,074	118,026,219	...
Total.....	955,764,322	1,504,543,690	548.779,368	...

In Scotland, wheat has sold steadily, and the quotations have ruled somewhat higher. Other descriptions of produce have continued very firm.

The Irish markets have been steady for wheat, barley, and oats. In other articles, very little has been doing.

The wheat trade at Mark lane to-day, ruled quiet, at quite Monday's currency for good and fine dry samples. Good and fine old foreign wheat was in request, at fully late rates; but inferior produce was dull. Fine malting barley sold at somewhat enhanced rates; otherwise, the barley trade was quiet, on former terms. Oats, beans, and peas were steady, at full currencies. For flour, there was a fair demand, and prices ruled firm.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 14 cargoes of grain. There has been an active demand for forward shipment at 1s per quarter more money. Maize has advanced quite 1s per quarter. Cotton seed cakes have sold at 5*l* 17s 6d to 6*l* 5s per ton, being a rise of 5s to 7s. Cotton seed is very firm. In other articles only a limited business is passing.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	3640 at	42	5
Barley	1303	29	7
Oats	457	22	7

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Malt. qrs	Oats. qrs	Flour. sacks
English & Scotch	890	1680	1460	3430	240
Irish	...	...	...	1950	...
Foreign	...	3280	...	2830	450 ... brls

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A dull tone still prevails in the market, quotations being rather favourable to buyers, and the trade still make very limited purchases. Up to yesterday only 920 casks West India had sold, including some parcels by auction: grainy Demerara, 32s 6d to 36s per cwt. There has been a general contraction of business in other descriptions, but a limited quantity of fine young Porto Rico sold at the full valuations. The deliveries last week were 5,015 tons, 2,650 tons being landed, and the stock is 95,072 tons, against 61,752 tons in 1863.

Mauritius.—There were 600 bags brought forward on Tuesday, and taken in at 26s per cwt for low soft brown. Nothing of interest has occurred by private contract.

Madras.—About 1,000 bags have sold this week of the lower qualities, and grocery sorts at former rates.

Manilla.—4,000 bags clayed sold since last Friday at 28s. 2,000 bags unclayed, offered by auction, were taken in at 24s per cwt.

Other Foreign.—248 casks 116 barrels Porto Rico chiefly met with buyers: grocery, 31s 6d to 34s 6d; very fine, 38s; brown to middling greyish yellow, 28s to 31s. 1,020 boxes Havana partly sold: yellow, 33s to 36s; florettes, 37s 6d; brown, 29s to 32s. Privately, 250 baskets white Java have sold at 37s to 38s 6d per cwt.

Refined has been steady, and dry goods are unchanged in price.

MOLASSES.—Transactions of limited extent have occurred in West India: Trinidad, 14s 6d; Antigua, 15s per cwt.

RUM.—The market is quiet, and quotations remain stationary since last week.

COCOA.—Colonial descriptions keep very firm. Of 771 bags Trinidad a considerable portion sold at full rates, from 60s to 85s 6d. Fine qualities went very high, viz., 105s to 106s 6d. 112 bags Grenada sold at 52s to 60s 6d for low to fine per cwt.

COFFEE.—Further moderate supplies of Ceylon have been offered, which found buyers at 1s to 1s 6d decline upon plantation Ceylon of the new crop, prices of which ranged from 77s 6d to 85s for low middling to good, and 85s 6d to 92s for fine. 177 casks 1,742 bags native chiefly sold at 6d to 1s decline: good ordinary to fine, 67s 6d to 72s. A few lots of Jamaica realised 70s to 72s. 144 bags Costa Rica were taken in at 78s per cwt. Recent heavy landings have increased the stock to 9,755 tons, which is rather above the usual average supply.

TEA.—The market remains dull. At the close of the public sales on Wednesday, common to fair descriptions of black and red leaf congou met with a slightly better demand. Of 39,319 packages in the catalogues, 36,686 packages sold, all printed "without reserve."

RICE.—Of 1,966 bags Bengal by auction, the sound portion was taken in at 12s 6d for middling, while the sea damaged, consisting of cargo sorts, realised 9s 6d to 10s 6d. 850 bags Necrancie Arracan sold: one lot, sound, 8s 6d; sea damaged, 8s to 8s 3d. A few parcels of soft grain have changed hands: Bassein, 9s; Rangoon, 8s 10½d per cwt;

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES of RICE to March 25, with STOCKS on hand.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Imports .....tons	20550	16010	9920	11360
Deliveries	14600	13410	16600	13400
Stock	47220	48550	56430	27860

PEARL TAPIOCA.—276 boxes offered by auction sold at 25s per cwt..

SPICES.—139 cases brown nutmegs brought to auction were partly sold at 10d to 2s 1d for low to fair bold. White pepper is dull, and ¼d lower. 253 bags partly selling at 6d to 6⅝d for common to fine; 59 bags Singapore went at 6½d to 6¾d per lb. Nothing of interest has transpired in black pepper. 4,020 bags Penang were chiefly bought in: West Coast at 3¼d. A few lots of dusty and inferior sold at 3d to 3¼d. 16 cases Penang cloves were taken at 1s 1d. 17 casks Amboyna part sold at 5d to 5¼d. 904 bags pimento were chiefly taken in at 2⅝d to 2¾d. 448 bags African ginger were withdrawn.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues depressed, and the only transaction reported this week is 600 bags, refraction 10, 27s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to March 25, with STOCKS on hand.

	1865	1864	1863	1862
Imports .....tons	1750	2930	6150	5550
Deliveries.....	2830	1890	8450	4420
Stocks	6890	7200	6900	4250

Deliveries last week 237 tons.

COCHINEAL.—There were only 312 bags brought to auction on Wednesday, chiefly Teneriffe, which went as follows: silver, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; black, 3s to 3s 9d per cwt.

OTHER DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Gambier is quiet, but not pressed for sale. Cutch remains flat, and good quality cannot be sold at 25s per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—Several parcels have sold at 100s to 112s 6d per cwt, according to packages.

METALS.—A steady tone pervades the market. Since last Friday a sale of spelter has been made at 19*l* 5s, spring shipment; and 100 tons, on the spot, at 19*l* 5s per ton. Business of fair extent is reported in Straits tin at 56*l* to 87*l*, cash. Scotch pig iron has advanced to 52s 4½d, cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured descriptions are steady at the quotations.

JUTE is dull and unsettled. 3,470 bales, offered by auction, were only partly sold at lower rates, from 10*l* to 25*l* per ton. Some business is reported privately. The stock is 19,050 tons, against 10,200 tons last year, and 6,370 tons in 1863 at the corresponding period.

HEMP.—140 tons Petersburg clean, by auction, sold at 28*l* to 28*l* 15s. Manilla has sold, for arrival, at 27*l* per ton, guaranteed fair current quality.

TALLOW.—The market is dull and unsettled. 1st sort new Petersburg Y.C., 43s 3d; for delivery in the last three months, 41s 9d to 42s per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, March 27.

	1862. casks.	1863. casks.	1864. casks.	1865. casks.
Stock this day.....	41,118	44,496	54,528	40,267
Delivered last week	1,869	1,574	1,251	1,752
Ditto from 1st June	105,171	69,611	65,566	80,665
Arrival last week	823	812	200	189
Ditto from 1st June	89,595	75,828	82.247	75,[illegible]11
Price of Y.C.	46s 0d	43s 9d	42s 0d	49s 6d
Price of Town.....	48s 6d	45s 9d	43s 9d	43s 9d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has shown rather more steadiness to-day, with increased supplies. 752 casks West India have sold to-day, making 1,667 casks for the week. Grainy and crystallised sorts went at 31s to 38s. 1,141 bags Penang sold from 29s to 34s. Privately, 3,000 bags clayed Manilla have sold at 28s. A floating cargo of Havana, No. 8½ to 9, at 21s per cwt for the United Kingdom.

COFFEE.—277 casks 52 barrels 119 bags plantation Ceylon offered by auction, went off steadily. 355 bags native were bought it in at 67s 6d to 68s. 275 bags East India were chiefly disposed of.

RICE.—1,576 bags Bengal offered by auction were partly sold at 13s 6d to 14s for good white. 837 bags soft grain realised 7s to 8s 6d. 12,040 bags Rangoon from New York, were chiefly bought in at 9s 6d to 11s, a few lots fine selling at 10s 9d per cwt.

SAGO.—100 boxes good bold grain were taken in at 22s per cwt.

PEPPER.—152 bags dusty Penang sold by auction at 3⅛d to 3¼d per lb.

GAMBIER.—400 bales good were bought in at 23s per cwt.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron, 52s per ton cash. A sale of spelter reported at 19*l* 5s per ton.

OILS.—230 casks cocoa-nut part sold; Cochin, 40s to 42s 6d. 110 casks palm bought in at 31s to 34s per cwt.

TALLOW.—New Petersburg Y.C., 40s to 40s 3d. Last three months, 41s 6d to 41s 9d. 1,300 casks Australian sold at 6d decline: beef, 36s to 39s; sheep, 39s to 40s 6d. 486 casks South American taken in at 40s 9d to 41s. Town reduced to 43s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been very quiet this week; prices rather in favour of buyers. Several sales have been made in Dutch crushed in B. and H., No. 1; H. R., No. 1; and V. O., all in barrels for forward delivery on easier terms, f.o.b. in Holland. Nothing doing in foreign loaves.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market, owing to bad weather, has depressed prices. Some parcels oranges from St. Michael, Valencia, and Palermo, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a reduction in price. Lemons support ihe value obtained of late. Nuts without alteration. Seville sours in moderate demand, with a diminished stock.

DRY FRUIT.—There is a slight improvement in demand for currants, and in some instances 6d advance has been paid. Fine fruit daily becomes dearer. The raisin trade seems quite at a standstill.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues very dull, and prices rule lower day by day.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The East India and low wool sales were held 28th and 29th instant; the former sold at previous rates; the latter showed a decline of 4½d to 2½d per lb, part being withdrawn.

FLAX market dull.

HEMP.—Market very quiet. Some fair quality, 1863 crop clean, sold at public sale at 28*l* 5s to 28*l*.

SILK.—There has been a slight improved inquiry for silk during the past week, prices remaining firm, without change.

TOBACCO.—The market has been fairly active for home-trade descriptions, and fine colory leaf and spinning strips have commanded outside quotations. For exportation a slightly improved demand has existed for good and medium classes, at steady prices.

TIMBER.—The prices of wood continue to be very low, and though consumption is large, the losses attendant on importation have checked the enterprise of the merchants in the trade. The greater part of the imports from the Baltic have been sold at lower prices since the close of the supply in December, and these losses react on the shipping prices for the ensuing season. Shipbuilding timber is abundant, while the use is limited pending the issue of the great question of construction in iron or in wood, or of composite ships. The last season's trade in Canadian pine deals must be excepted from the general depression, and that in American spruce deals is at last emerging from the low state of two years past; till now the English markets have been overladen with pine and spruce deals, but so great are the resources of British America that the deficiency will become sufficiency on the opening of the navigation, excess soon following, according to past experience. The consumption of coopers' staves continues to be large. Baltic, North Sea, and Canada freights have opened rather under last year's rates.

LEATHER.—The leather trade continues without alteration. The demand of the past week has been of about the recent average, but at Leadenhall on Tuesday the transactions were limited. There was a fair supply of fresh leather, good crop hides, 45 lbs and under, English shoulders, good calf skins, best East India kips, and heavy Spanish horse hides, being the articles most required. English butts of middle and heavy weights experienced very little demand.

METALS continue steady, but too quiet to be satisfactory. Copper is held all round for more money, and the tone of the market is better. Iron is less affected by the strike and lock-out than may have been expected. There is plenty of iron to supply all ordinary requirements at, or very near to, old rates. Tin maintains its long-continued inanimation. Spelter keeps steady, with small demand. Lead and tin plates are quiet.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	43	0
Fat by ditto	2	1
Yellow Russia	41	6
Melted stuff	31	0
Rough ditto	17	0
Greaves	18	0
Good dregs.....	7	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 30.—There was a fair average supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, in but middling condition. The demand for most breeds was inactive, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower. The supply of sheep was moderate. Downs and half-breds were steady, at previous currencies. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. Lambs moved off slowly, at from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. Calves were dull on former terms, viz., from 4s 6d to 5s 8d per 8 lbs. The pork trade was steady, at previous rates. Milch cows produced from 16*l* to 22*l*.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Coarse and inferior beasts	3	6	to	4	0	Prime Southdown sheep	6	6	to	6	8
Second quality ditto	4	2		4	6	Large coarse calves	4	6		5	2
Prime large oxen	4	8		4	10	Prime small ditto	5	4		5	8
Prime Scots, &c.....	5	0		5	2	Large hogs	3	6		4	0
Coarse and inferior sheep	4	6		5	2	Small porkers.....	4	2		4	10
Second quality ditto	5	0		5	10	Suckling calves.....each	18	0		21	0
Prime coarse-woolled do..	6	0		6	4	Quarter old store pigs...	21	0		27	0

Lambs 6s to 7s.

Head of stock on sale.

Total Supply—Beasts, 1,126; cows, 130; sheep, 5,940; calves, 121; pigs, 379.
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 510; cows, —; sheep, 1,200; calves, 119; pigs,—.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	to	3	4	Inferior mutton	3	8	to	4	0
Middling ditto	3	6		3	10	Middling ditto	4	2		4	6
Prime large ditto	4	0		4	2	Prime ditto	4	8		4	10
Prime small ditto	4	4		4	6	Large pork	3	4		4	4
Veal	3	10		4	10	Small pork	4	6		4	10

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, March 27.—We have no alteration to report in our market, which remains steady with only a moderate demand.

FRIDAY, March 31.—The supply of hops on sale is still very moderate. Generally speaking, the trade is quiet; nevertheless, all good and fine qualities are firm in price. In the value of foreign and inferior hops there is no change to report. Mid and East Kents, 90s to 110s; Weald of Kents, 105s to 155s; Sussex, 100s to 145s; Yearlings, 110s to 140s; American, 90s to 130s per cwt.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, March 27.—The arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been moderate, and fresh samples make a little more money. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Flukes, 120s to 140s; ditto Regents, 90s to 100s; ditto Rocks, 75s to 80s; Kent and Essex Regents, 90s to 100s; Perth, Forfar, and Fife Regents, 75s to 80s; ditto Rocks, 65s to 70s; French and Belgian whites, 55s to 60s per ton.

FRIDAY, March 31.—Moderate supplies of potatoes are on sale at this market. For most qualities there is a steady demand at full currencies. Yorkshire Regents, 90s to 110s; ditto Flukes, 130s to 150s; ditto Rocks, 90s to 100s; Scotch Regents, 90s to 100s; ditto Rocks, 70s to 85s; Dunbar Regents, 90s to 110s; foreign, 60s to 70s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, March 30.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 5s 0d; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s 0d; and straw, 1*l* 7s to 1*l* 14s per load. Trade slow.

CUMBERLAND—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 7s 6d; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s; and straw, 1*l* 8s to 1*l* 14s per load. Supply moderate.

WHITECHAPEL—Meadow hay, 4*l* 4s to 5*l* 5s; clover, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s 0d; and straw, 1*l* 7s to 1*l* 14s per load. Trade inactive.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, March 31.—Wallsend: South Hetton 22s—Hasting's Hartley 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d. Ships at market, 27; sold 8; gas contracts, &c., 17—25; unsold, 2; ships at sea, 135.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, March 31.—No alteration has taken place this week in the position of our market, as the same quiet tone noticed for some weeks past still prevails; the transactions are of a mere retail character, and prices show symptoms of weakness.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, March 31.—There was a thin attendance at market to-day. Wheat and flour quiet at about last Tuesday's rates. Oats dearer, owing to scarcity. Beans firm. Oatmeal steady. Indian corn 6d dearer.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Lovelock, Kensington, general dealer—W. Pottage, Wandsworth—F. Bevan, Noble street, general merchant—G. W. A. Milburn, Kensington, attorney—F. W. Mead, Great Waltham, farm bailiff—M. Barber, Enfield, dairyman—H. E. Kincaid, Turnham green, schoolmaster—R. Fuller, Norwich, licensed victualler—T. Parker, Horseferry road, cab proprietor—J. Chesterton, Wellingborough, printer—A. P. Cuming, Hackney road, bricklayer—H. Knight, Plumstead, horse breaker—H. Barnes, Wood street, assistant—F. L. Lang, Reigate—J. Gandy, Southampton, dealer in boots—T. Williams, Lambeth walk, chemist—J. Hargest, Stockwell, plumber—E. Ivey, Pimlico, assistant—J. Roberts, Norfolk street, salesman—L. T. P. Clinton, Les Vertus, Seine Inferieur—T. H. Morris, Southampton, tailor—P. C. Male, High Wycomb, grocer—J. C. Aldridge, Baker street, dentist—E. Ashwell, Walworth road, waiter—W. Bentley Wolverton, chemist—T. Baker, Road, horse dealer—B. R. Fish, Newport court—J. Varney, Portsea, licensed victualler—J. Bruce, Bingfield street, grocer—T. Tillam, Deptford, gas apparatus manufacturer—J. Smith, Mill Pool hill—T. Lloyd, Hanley, draper—J. Hawley, Walsall, twine maker—T. H. E. Stone, Exeter, quartermaster—L. Stephenson, Bradford, waste dealer—J. Morton and J. T. Morton, Hunslet, engineer's tool makers—F. W. Tyas, Hooton Pagnall implement dealer—H. W. Jenkins, Glandwa—H. Plimmer, Liverpool, shoemaker—J. C. Forsyth, Liverpool, bookseller—J. Alcock, Macclesfield, silk throwster—E. Bradshaw, Lancaster—P. Richardson, Manchester, coal dealer—T. Clegg, Rochdale, cotton waste dealer—W. Crankshaw, Manchester, crinoline manufacturer—W. Rowland, Manchester—J. B. Davenport, Rochdale, publisher—T. Bowness, Bishop Auckland, haberdasher—J, H. Delafield, Sunderland, comedian—J. Bunney, Liverpool, baker—E. Owen, Liverpool, stationer—J. Kelham, Nottingham, provision dealer—F. Stubbs, Bradford, clothes dealer—J. Arnott, Sheffield, brass caster—J. M. Dillon, Barnsley, fishmonger—D. Capper, Oswestry, shoemaker—G. Plumbly, Freshwater, plumber—James A. Kendall, Hyde, inkeeper—D. Blackwall, Llangynwyd, coal miner—E. J. Laws, Southsea, labourer—G. Moore, Seething, dealer in fruit—J. Cove, Cheltenham, wheelwright—R. Summers, Cheltenham, farmer—W. Parton, Much Wenlock, boot maker—W. Barr, Coundon, wheelwright—W. A. Billingham, Witton park, plate shearer—R. Chapman, Sadberge, innkeeper—T. Dawson, Astley Moss, labourer—J. Baxter, Burnley, dealer in German yeast.—G, Williamson, Preston, traveller—T. Marshall, Dalton, horse dealer—W. A. Rogers, Erdington, agent—S. Hand, Birmingham—J. Hughes, Llanuwchllyn, labourer—J. Faulkner, Bristol, lodging house keeper—T. Thorpe, Hanley, dairyman—T. P. Holland, Kempsey, pig dealer—W. Doughty, Southampton, journeyman—W, Stephens, Freemantle, coach proprietor—J. Brenton, Trelaver, cordwainer—J. B. Simpson, Longdon, wheelwright—A. Carlin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in earthenware—D. Holt, Worksop, jeweller—E. S. Baynton, St Margaret-at-Cliffe, baker—M. Mason, Brighton, spinster—E. Foster, Hitchin, innkeeper—J. Moon, Brighton, grocer—J. D. Flecknoe, Abbott's Langley—L. Tuer, Madeley.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Laurie, Ayr, china merchant—D. M'Lean, Helensburgh, coal merchant—Aitchison and Learmonth, Glasgow, wholesale ironmongers—A Macdonald, Inverness, confectioner.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1862.	Year 1863.	First half 1864.	Name of Railways	Week ending.	RECEIPTS Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1864	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1865	1864
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1864	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,690,697	12,431	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	Mar. 24	1032 15 4	1111 10 7	2144 5 11	2004	15	136	136
410,000	14,643	9 10 0	9 10 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Tyne	18	325 0 0	1739 0 0	2064 0 0	1963	74	28	28
4,005,260	33,101	4 0 0	4 10 0	2 5 0	Bristol and Exeter...	26	3575 4 8	2632 17 6	6208 2 2	5971	51	121¼	121¼
10,241,658	39,090	5 10 0	5 15 0	3 5 0	Caledonian	26	4927 14 8	13606 5 3	18533 19 11	17471	65	281¼	244¼
1,918,894	10,372	...	...	...	Detroit and Milwaukee	Feb. 23	.....	.....	4495 0 0	4069	24	189	189
1,100,000	17,460	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	Dublin and Drogheda	Mar. 26	836 3 4	558 7 10	1394 11 2	1430	18	75	75
20,000,000	20,000	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	East Indian—Bengal	Jan. 29	13807 0 0	28493 0 0	42300 0 0	28520	38	1065	935¼
16,174,683	14,821	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	Feb. 25	.....	.....	24145 0 0	22026	18	1335	1335
21,741,066	32,792	2 5 0	1 17 6	0 12 6	Great Eastern	Mar. 26	11617 7 9	18431 13 6	30049 1 3	31527	45	663	663
10,455,653	18,907	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Jan. 22	5622 0 0	16313 0 0	21935 0 0	12699	37	553	553
16,283,036	42,029	6 10 0	6 10 0	2 15 0	Great Northern	Mar. 26	.....	.....	33161 0 0	30255	82	404	351
1,669,392	28,782	7 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	Great North of Scotland	18	.....	.....	2938 0 0	2510	29	100	100
5,678,042	14,672	5 0 0	4 7 6	2 5 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	24	4451 2 2	3461 17 9	7913 5 11	8467	20	387¼	373½
45,000,000	37,344	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	Great Western	26	26681 14 9	36818 6 11	63500 1 8	65659	50	1268	1275
5,074,004	14,707	2 0 0	0 15 0	...	Great Western of Canada ...	2	.....	.....	8554 0 0	14533	25	345	345
20,113,730	49,910	3 17 6	5 10 0	2 17 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	26	12780 0 0	23330 0 0	36110 0 0	38047	89	403	402
51,099,921	40,158	4 12 6	5 2 6	2 17 6	London & North-Western, &c. ...	26	39232 0 0	62147 0 0	101386 0 0	101074	79	1273¾	1259¾
2,157,033	374,485	3 10 0	3 15 0	1 16 3	London and Blackwall	26	1480 0 0	235 0 0	1665 0 0	1818	289	5¾	5¾
12,186,262	45,471	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	25	10495 0 0	5359 0 0	15854 0 0	21367	59	267¾	261¾
14,954,279	32,229	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	London and South-Western ..	26	.....	.....	19268 0 0	23692	39	490½	454½
4,298,363	59,531	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover ...	19	3567 0 0	1106 0 0	4613 0 0	4458	64	72¼	72¼
794,244	17,650	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend ...	19	805 0 0	234 0 0	1039 0 0	1067	23	45	45
13,068,572	54,021	...	0 15 0	1 7 6	Manches., Sheffd, & Lincolnshire	26	4038 0 0	13350 0 0	17388 0 0	13973	71	242½	242
561,572	20,056	6 10 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	Maryport and Carlisle	12	257 0 0	1181 0 0	1438 0 0	1531	51	28	28
2,055,438	548,116	...	5 0 0	2 15 0	Metropolitan	26	.....	.....	2402 0 0	2136	640	3¾	3¾
23,805,258	37,107	6 0 0	6 7 6	3 10 0	Midland	26	.....	.....	44678 0 0	46971	67	663½	641
3,625,670	18,834	5 0 0	4 10 0	2 0 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	24	1848 7 0	2263 2 9	4111 9 9	4007	15	262	259¼
942,294	13,088	5 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	Monklands	25	.....	.....	1595 3 2	1635	22	71¼	71¼
15,774,092	25,901	0 17 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	North British & Edinburgh & Glas.	26	6982 0 0	14060 0 0	21042 0 0	19736	34	615¼	583¼
31,425,969	28,702	4 12 6	4 17 6	2 15 0	North-Eastern—Berwick ...								
		3 15 0	4 0 0	2 7 6	Do. York								
		6 10 0	2 8 9	1 15 0	Do. Leeds	18	.....	.....	55916 0 0	51971	51	1099	1095
		6 10 0	6 12 6	3 10 0	Do. Carlisle								
		7 15 0	7 15 0	4 0 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington								
2,226,244	248,471	5 10 0	6 10 0	3 0 0	North London	26	.....	.....	2970 12 10	3307	330	9	9
5,536,080	21,795	3 5 0	3 15 0	2 0 0	North Staffordshire	19	.....	.....	7829 0 0	8705	30	258	254
2,665,356	29,289	5 12 6	6 0 0	3 2 6	Scottish Central	26	1580 9 8	3851 9 10	5431 19 6	5313	48	113	113
3,494,510	25,323	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 12 6	Scottish North-Eastern	18	.....	.....	5120 0 0	4769	37	138	138
17,242,303	55,981	5 2 6	5 3 4	2 2 6	South-Eastern	18	13096 0 0	6170 0 0	19266 0 0	18166	63	308	306
2,764,360	34,990	1 0 6	1 7 9	0 16 3	South Devon	26	2307 2 9	1272 15 11	3579 18 8	3726	44	79½	78½
1,534,198	26,916	9 0 0	9 10 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	19	.....	.....	6126 0 0	5943	107	57	57
1,353,903	12,828	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Ulster...	19	1209 0 0	1208 0 0	2417 0 0	2384	23	105¼	105¼
1,454,559	33,058	3 10 0	3 12 6	2 5 0	Vale of Neath	19	430 0 0	2341 0 0	2771 0 0	2652	63	43¾	42¾

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and tobacco, and ½ per cent. on wines.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	31	6	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	6	0	0
Cocoa duty 1d per lb				
West India per cwt	50	0	100	0
Guayaquil	70	0	82	0
Brazil	37	0	59	0
Coffee duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine per cwt	85	0	108	0
fine ord to mid	73	0	84	0
Mocha, ungarbled	60	0	82	0
garbled, com. to good	84	0	98	0
garbled, fine	100	0	107	0
Ceylon, native, ord to fine	67	6	72	0
ordinary	62	0	66	6
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	70	0	77	0
fine fine ord. to mid	77	6	82	0
good mid. to fine	83	0	96	0
Java	60	0	88	0
Singapore, ord to good ord	54	0	72	0
Sumatra and Padang	54	0	72	0
Madras and Tellicherry	65	0	96	0
Malabar and Mysore	68	0	96	0
St Domingo	60	0	74	0
Brazil, washed	71	0	80	0
good and fine ord	64	0	70	0
common to real ord	52	0	63	0
Costa Rica	61	0	86	0
Havana and Cuba	60	0	86	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	61	0	84	0
Drugs and Dyes duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes p cwt	60	0	300	0
Argol, Bologna	90	0	95	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale p lb	1	3	2	1
Quercitron per cwt	6	6	9	0
Camphor, unrefined	107	6	112	6
Castor oil, good pale p lb	0	6½	0	7
Saffron	32	0	34	0
Cochineal				
Teneriffe per lb	2	10	3	8
Mexican	3	0	3	8
Lac Dye—good to fine.	1	4	2	3
Turmeric				
Bengal per cwt	25	0	26	0
Madras	16	6	21	0
China	27	0	32	0
Terra Japonica, Cutch	24	6	25	6
Gambier	23	0	27	0
Dyewoods duty free	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood per ton	0	0	0	0
Fustic, Cuba	8	10	9	10
Jamaica	7	0	7	7
Logwood, Campeachy	9	10	10	0
Jamaica	3	10	3	15
Red Saunders	4	15	5	5
Sapan Wood	8	0	12	0
Eggs—French	120	4s	9d	6s 6d
Fruit—Almonds	s	d	s	d
Jordan, duty free, new	125	0	130	0
Barbary sweet	52	0	0	0
Bitter	48	0	0	
Currants, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras, new	20	0	26	0
Vostizza, new	27	0	36	0
Island, new	23	0	32	0
Gulf, new	28	0	35	0
Figs, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey per cwt d p	34	0	70	0
Plums, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	70	0	130	0
German	20	0	0	0
Prunes, duty 7s new d p	20	0	23	0
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	31	0	45	0
Muscatel	35	0	116	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	28	0	0	0
Sultana	37	0	43	0
Oranges	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	48	0	52	6
Do. 2nd quality	26	0	28	0
Valencia	16	0	19	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	16	6	19	0
Sicily per box	7	6	8	6
Lemons				
Messina per case	18	0	21	0
Barcelona nuts per bag	30	6	31	0
Spanish nuts p br	46	0	47	0
Brazil nuts	39	0	43	0
Cocoa nuts per 100	16	0	30	0
Flax duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K per ton	64	0	66	0
— W F P K	68	0	70	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	0	0	0	0
— 9-head	0	0	0	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	58	0	70	0
— native ditto	27	0	30	0
Hemp duty free				
St Petersbg, clean, per ton	29	0	30	0
outshot	28	10	0	0
half-clean	27	10	0	0
Riga, Rhine	0	0	0	0
Manilla	27	10	44	0
East Indian Sunn	23	0	30	0
China grass	47	0	48	0
Jute	14	10	29	10
rejections	13	0	14	0
cuttings	8	10	9	0
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	30	0	60	0
ord. to fair	20	0	29	0
fibre	28	10	32	0
rope	22	0	30	0
Junk	18	0	23	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb				
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	6	0	9
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	4½	0	6
Brazil, dry	0	5½	0	7
dry salted	0	4½	0	5½
Dry salted Mauritius	0	4½	0	5
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	6½	0	8½
West Coast hides	0	6	0	7
Cape, saltad	0	3½	0	5½
Australian	0	3	0	4½
New York	0	3½	0	4
East India	0	4½	1	0
Kips, Russia	0	9	1	1
S America Horse, p hide	5	6	11	6
Indigo duty free				
Bengal per lb	1	6	8	3
Oude	2	0	6	6
Madras	1	0	6	6
Kurpah	1	6	7	3
Manilla	1	0	4	0
Leather per lb				
Crop hides 30 to 45 lb	0	11½	1	5
do 50 65	1	4	1	9
English Butts 16 24	1	2	2	2
do 28 36	1	4½	2	7
Foreign Butts 16 25	0	11½	2	0
do 28 36	0	11½	2	3
Calf Skins 28 35	1	8	2	4
do 40 60	1	7	2	4
do 80 100	1	3	1	10
Dressing Hides	0	11½	1	3
Shaved do	1	0	1	4
Horse Hides, English	0	10	1	1
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb	1	2	1	9
do East India	0	7	1	11
Metals—Copper per ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c.	95	0	96	0
Bottoms	99	0	105	0
Old	83	0	84	0
Tough cake	89	0	90	0
Best select	91	0	92	0
Iron, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	10	7	15
Nail rods	8	15	0	0
Hoops	9	10	10	5
Sheets	9	10	10	10
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	0	4	0
Bars	6	15	7	5
Rails	6	10	7	0
Pig, No 1, Clyde	2	11	2	13
Swedish	12	0	12	10
Lead, per ton—Eng. pig	20	0	20	5
sheet	21	5	0	0
red lead	21	5	21	10
white do	27	0	28	0
patent shot	22	15	0	0
Spanian pig	19	10	0	0
Steel, Swedishin kegs	15	5	15	10
in faggots	17	0	0	0
Spelter, for per ton	19	10	19	15
Tin				
English blocks, p ton	95	0	0	0
bars in barrels	96	0	0	0
Refined	100	0	0	0
Banca	95	0	0	0
Straits	86	10	87	0
Tin Plates, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	27	0	28	6
Coke, I C	22	0	23	0
Molasses duty 3s 6d.				
British, W. I. per cwt	15	0	16	6
Foreign	14	6	16	0
East India	14	0	15	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm per tun	82	0	83	0
Head matter	76	0	77	0
South Sea	44	0	44	10
Seal, pale	47	10	48	0
Cod	52	0	0	0
East India	30	0	30	10
Olive, Gallipoli	52	0	0	0
Sicily	50	0	51	0
Palm per ton	32	0	36	10
Cocoa-nut	40	0	43	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	44	0	44	10
Linseed	32	0	0	0
Black Sea p qr	56s	0d	58s	6d
St Petersbg Morshank	0	0	0	0
Do cake (English) p ton	10l	15s	11l	0s
Do Foreign	8	10	10	10
Rape do	5	0	6	0
Petroleum—per tun.				
Crude Pennsylvania	18	10	0	0
Crude Canadian	10	10	0	0
Refined per gal	2s 0½d		2s 1½d	
Provisions—Duty free.				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	122s	0d	124s	0d
Carlow	124	0	0	0
Cork 4tha new	101	0	0	0
Limerick	112	0	114	0
Friesland fresh	130	0	0	0
American new	116	0	0	0
Jersey	108	0	130	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	63	0	63	6
Hamburg	60	0	0	0
Hams—York	96	0	100	0
Irish	76	0	90	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	68	0	70	0
Cork and Belfast do	0	0	0	0
Firkin and Keg Irish	64	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	50	0	54	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	57	0	59	6
Gouda	46	0	50	0
Cantez	18	0	22	0
American	50	0	60	0
Rice duty free				
Carolina per cwt	35	0	46	0
Bengal, yellow & white	9	0	15	6
Madras	9	0	12	0
Java and Manilla	10	0	21	0
Sago duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl per cwt	17	6	22	0

	s	d	s	d
Saltpetre.				
Bengal per cwt	27	0	29	0
Bombay and Seinde	22	0	28	0
English, refined	32	0	32	6
Nitrate of Soda	14	0	15	0
Seeds				
Caraway per cwt	36	0	38	0
Canary per qr	46	0	50	0
Clover, red per cwt	70	0	100	0
white	50	0	80	0
Coriander	25	0	30	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	64	0	68	0
English	65	0	74	0
Mustard, br p bush	11	0	14	0
white	11	0	13	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs. £	39	0	40	0
Silk duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah per lb	23	0	25	6
Cossimbazar	16	6	19	0
Gonatea	16	0	25	0
Comercolly	16	6	24	0
Bedleah, &c.	0	0	0	0
China, Taatlee	23	0	28	0
Taysaam	18	0	25	0
Canton	18	0	22	0
Thrown	0	0	0	0
Raws—White Novi	38	0	40	0
Fossombrone	33	0	34	0
Bologna	0	0	0	0
Royal	0	0	0	0
Trento	31	0	33	0
Milan	31	0	33	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24	38	0	40	0
Do 24-28	38	0	40	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	37	0	40	0
Do. 22-24	37	0	40	0
Do. 24-28	37	0	40	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	34	0	36	0
Do. 24-28	34	0	36	0
Bastias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
Patent do	37	0	40	0
Persians	16	6	19	6
Spices, in bond—Pepper, duty 6d				
Malabar per lb	0	4	0	4½
Eastern	0	3	0	3½
White	0	6	1	2
Pimento, duty free				
mid and good per lb	0	2½	0	2½
Cinnamon, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	4	2	10
Malabar & Tellichery	0	10	1	6
Cassia Lignea, duty free per cwt	75	0	88	0
Cloves, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen per lb	0	4½	1	5
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	3	0	3½
Ginger, duty free				
East India com. p cwt	21	0	22	0
Do. Cochin and Calicut	58	0	130	0
African	38	0	40	0
Mace, duty free per lb	0	10	3	4
Nutmegs, duty free p lb	0	10	4	2
Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond 15 to 25 O P	2	8	2	10
30 to 35 —	3	0	3	2
fine marks	4	6	5	0
Demerara, proof	1	7	1	8
Leeward Island —	1	6	1	7
East India —	1	5	1	6
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1st brands in hhds 1864	6	0	6	2
1863	6	6	6	8
1862	8	2	8	3
1860	9	3	9	4
Geneva, common	2	0	2	1
Fine	2	4	2	6
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	11	8	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	1	4	1	8
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	8	13	6
Sugar—Duty—refined, 12s 10d; white clayed, 11s 8d; yellow, 10s 6d; brown, 9s 4d; brown qualities, 8s 2d; cane juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d per cwt.				
	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	20	6	26	6
brown	18	0	20	6
Mauritius, yellow	20	0	26	0
brown	15	0	20	0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	23	0	27	0
Banares, grey & white	21	0	27	0
Date, yellow and grey	18	0	22	6
ord to fine brown	13	6	17	6
Penang, grey and white	23	0	25	0
brown and yellow	15	0	22	6
Madras, gray yel & white	20	6	26	6
brown and soft yellow	15	0	18	0
Jaggery	13	6	16	6
Siam and China white	22	6	26	6
brown and yellow	14	0	22	0
Manilla, clayed	18	6	19	6
muscovado	15	6	17	0
Java, grey and white	23	6	27	0
brown and yellow	16	0	23	0
Havana, white	26	6	29	6
brown and yellow	18	0	26	0
Bahia, grey and white	20	6	25	0
brown	17	0	20	6
Pernam & Paraiba, white	22	0	25	6
brown and yellow	17	0	22	0
For. Mus. low to fine grey	20	0	27	6
brown	17	6	20	0
Refined—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	50	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	48	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	43	6	0	0
Lumps, 45 lb	42	0	43	0
Wet crushed	39	0	40	0
Pieces	31	0	38	0
Bastards	23	6	30	0
Treacle	15	6	18	0

	s	d	s	
SUGAR—Ref. continued				
For export, free on board.				
Turkey caves, 1 to 4 lb.	45	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	36	6	37	0
10 lb do.	35	0	36	0
14 lb do.	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	32	6	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	31	0	0	0
Bastards	0	0	0	0
Treacle	15	6	18	0
Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	37	0	0	0
10 lb do	36	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	30	6	31	0
No. 1, crushed	29	9	30	0
No. 2	29	6	0	0
Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.				
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
Crushed, 1	0	0	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	40	3	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, p brl	16	0	17	0
Archangel	18	0	19	0
Tea—duty 1s per lb.				
Congou, low	0	7	0	8
common	0	9	0	10
ra. str. to str. bk. lf.	0	10	1	1
fine and Pekoe kinds	0	11	2	8
Souchong	0	11	2	6
Pekoe, flowery	0	10	3	0
Orange	0	10	3	0
Scented	1	1	2	6
Scented Caper	0	9	2	0
Oolong	1	0	2	2
Twankay common	0	8	0	10
Hyson kind	0	9	1	0
skin	0	6	0	8
Young Hyson	0	11	1	8
Canton	0	7	0	11
Ping Suey and Moyune	1	6	2	0
Gunpowder	1	0	3	6
Timber—Duty 1s—Timber & Hewn Wood—Dantzic and Memel fir p load	50	0	85	0
Riga fir	70	0	75	0
Swedish fir	48	0	55	0
Canada red pine	70	0	95	0
— yellow pine, large	60	0	75	0
— — small	50	0	55	0
N. Brnswk & Can Bd. pine	80	0	90	0
Quebec oak	110	0	120	0
Baltic oak	60	0	120	0
African oak	140	0	200	0
Indian teake	240	0	260	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	70	0	105	0
Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood duty 2s p load				
Norway, Petersbg stand. £	10	0	13	0
Swedish	9	0	11	0
Russian	12	0	15	0
Finland	9	0	11	0
Canada 1st pine	16	10	20	10
— 2nd	11	10	14	0
American spruce	7	15	11	0
Dantzic deck, each	14s	0	30s	0
Staves duty 1s per load				
Baltic, per mille £	200	0	240	0
Quebec, per standard do.	40	0	65	0
Tobacco duty 3s p lb & 5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	0	0	0
— stript	1	10	2	2
Kentucky leaf	0	5	1	0
— stript	1	0	1	6
Negrohead duty 4s or 4s 6d	2	0	3	6
Columbian lf. duty 3s & 5pc	0	8	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt.				
American Spirits, wth cks	80	0	0	0
French do.	66	6	67	0
Rough	17	0	18	0
Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lbs.				
Fleeces So. Down hogs £	22	0	23	0
Half-bred hogs	25	0	26	0
Kent fleeces	23	0	23	10
S. Dwn ewes & wthers	20	0	22	0
Leicester do.	23	0	24	0
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	22	0	23	0
Pr me and picklock	21	0	21	10
Choice	20	0	21	0
Super	18	0	18	10
Combing—Wethr mat	24	0	25	0
Picklock	23	0	24	0
Common	20	0	22	0
Hog matching	25	0	26	0
Pick ock matching	23	0	24	0
Super do	20	0	22	0
Colonial—	s	d	s	d
Sydney—Lambs	1	2	1	11
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	6
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces	0	11	1	7
Slipe and skin	1	1	1	8
Port Phili.—Lambs	1	4	2	3
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	7
Unwashed	0	7	1	2
Locks and pieces	1	0	1	8
S. Australian—Lambs	1	3	1	10
Scoured, &c.	1	3	2	0
Unwashed	0	6	1	1
Locks and pieces	1	3	1	5
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	3	2	1
Scoured, &c.	1	4	1	10
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces	1	2	1	7
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	0	11	2	0
Lambs	0	11	1	9
Scoured, &c.	0	11	2	0
Unwashed	0	7½	0	10½
Wine duty 1s and 2s 6d per gallon				
	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	24	0	80	0
Claret hhds	6	0	70	0
Sherry butt	10	0	180	0
Madeira pipe	0	57	48	0

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 12 weeks ending March 25, 1865 showing the Stock on March 25, compared with the corresponding period of 1864.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported. 1864	Imported. 1865	Exported. 1864	Exported. 1865	Home Consump. 1864	Home Consump. 1865	Stock. 1864	Stock. 1865
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	12200	14547	74	525	16486	25132	6629	12989
Mauritius ...	6048	8685	122	1077	5857	8403	12720	10972
Bengal & Pg	442	3598	44	916	926	2582	1118	12530
Madras	2307	5263	174	433	2351	926	5111	8914
Total B.P.	20997	32093	414	2951	25620	37043	25578	45405
Foreign.								
Siam, &c.....	2643	5756	767	34	2465	1193	20134	17990
Cuba & Hav.	1884	2192	982	3012	3969	6062	10784	21617
Brazil.....	531	124	64	102	2260	575	1686	2699
P. Rico, &c.	944	573	193	774	3430	4059	4170	7461
Beetroot.....	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...
Total Frgn	4802	8675	2006	3922	12164	11984	36174	49667
Grand Total.	25799	40768	2420	6873	37784	49027	61752	95072

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s d
From British Possessions in America	No return
— — Mauritius	—
— — East Indies	—
The average price of the above is	—

	Imported. 1864	Imported. 1865	Exported. 1864	Exported. 1865	Home Consump. 1864	Home Consump. 1865	Stock. 1864	Stock. 1865
MOLASSES	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	1114	489	412	206	533	721	1978	990
Foreign ...	146	296	1	51	208	68	584	755
Total ...	1260	785	413	257	741	799	2562	1745
MELADO...	...	48	...	11	114	172	236	148

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	606140	595215	253845	362745	471015	468630	2138220	1576050
East India...	36816	51840	24930	69255	945	4320	163980	184455
Foreign	40545	59580	44640	32210	11835	765	281925	141705
			Exported.					
Vatted	324540	371700	257895	331290	36675	35435	536920	472275
Total ...	1008035	1078335	581310	795500	520470	507150	3123045	2368485

COCOA—Cwts.

B. Plantation	2716	4387	2821	1707	10825	11435	14961	7811
Foreign	2827	2720	431	1542	1046	1836	9540	12200
Total ...	5543	7107	3252	3249	11871	13471	24501	20011

COFFEE—Tons.

West India..	72	271	44	126	70	67	255	289
Ceylon	4071	3743	3535	2278	2801	2026	4021	4576
East India...	358	1396	575	1005	504	928	1299	2616
Mocha	132	151	140	87	221	57	534	242
Brazil.....	1291	752	639	702	56	80	1831	1627
Other Forgn	49	75	41	97	146	166	419	407
Total ...	5973	6388	4974	4295	3798	3324	8359	9757
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
RICE	16009	20573	...	...	13407	14578	48545	47218

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	114	84	16	15	168	111	567	420
Black.....	1226	1807	529	765	362	488	3188	4049
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS.	592	626	...	...	734	452	2868	3396
Do. Wild..	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	511
CAS. LIG...	3941	10866	...	...	2813	5962	7311	11350
CINNAMON	2501	2328	...	...	2344	2058	3351	2553
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO..	18489	9578	...	...	7614	4202	30434	39996

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons 3574	serons 3027	serons ...	serons ...	serons 3485	serons 3220	serons 7556	serons 6897
LAC DYE...	chests 676	chests 742	chests ...	chests ...	chests 1484	chests 1063	chests 5201	chests 5783
LOGWOOD	tons 1296	tons 1896	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1370	tons 2497	tons 4794	tons 3725
FUSTIC.....	340	863	...	...	285	757	366	616

INDIGO.

East India...	chests 970	chests 1843	chests ...	chests ...	chests 5351	chests 5462	chests 18025	chests 20071
Spanish.....	serons 3639	serons 7647	serons ...	serons ...	serons 1280	serons 2506	serons 3267	serons 6576

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	2927	1746	...	...	2889	2825	7205	6328
Nitrate of Soda	380	763	...	...	1090	650	276	983

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
America ...	542	...	...	...	189	19	362	...
Brazil	206	198	...	...	88	37	208	108
E. India, &c.	89052	66224	...	...	49683	58683	77035	107666
Liverpool, all kinds.....	336178	499161	64700	61911	292020	301270	260800	603030
Total	425978	565583	64700	61911	341971	360009	338405	710804

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR APRIL.

Amount per share.

	Date due.	Already paid. £ s d	Call. £ s d	Number of Shares.	Amount. £
Cockermouth & Workington preference £5 A	3	3 15 0	1 5 0	4,000	5,000
Ditto, New Quarter.....	3	2 15 0	1 5 0	800	1,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., D Shares.....	19	17 0 0	3 0 0	6,060	18,186
Ditto E Shares	19	12 10 0	2 10 0	50,000	125,000
Ditto F Shares	19	2 0 0	2 0 0	25,000	50,000
North-Eastern— Darlington £25, 1855 and 1858.....	1	16 0 0	2 0 0	31,200	64,480
North Staffordshire New 5 per cent. stock	10	deposit	50 per cent.	355,000	177,500
Turin and Savona	1	14 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
Total in April					521,666
Amount called in four months of 1865					5,034,917

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 18th of March, on 11,841 miles, to 596,869*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,488 miles, to 570,375*l*, showing an increase of 353 miles, and of 26,494*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,334 miles, to 484,532*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1864, on 8,057 miles, to 462,410*l*, showing an increase of 277 miles, and 22,131*l* in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, March 27.—In the share market to-day there was again a rather general tendency to buoyancy, particularly in English railways and British mines, of the former of which North Staffordshire, South-Eastern, North British (of both descriptions), and North-Eastern (Leeds) all advanced $\frac{1}{8}$, ditto (York) 1, Metropolitan District $\frac{1}{4}$, Metropolitan (new) $\frac{1}{8}$, ditto (stock), Great Eastern, and Great Northern a further $\frac{1}{8}$ each, ditto (A stock) a further 1, and Lancashire and Yorkshire a further $\frac{1}{4}$; and Blackwall receded $\frac{1}{2}$. In colonial, Great Western of Canada (shares of both descriptions) improved $\frac{1}{8}$ each. In foreign, Eastern of France, and Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean improved $\frac{1}{8}$ each. In American, United States (5-20) advanced 3, Erie shares (paid up) and Pennsylvania Railroad (shares) $2\frac{1}{2}$ each, Virginia (6 per cent.) 1, and Illinois Central (shares) further $2\frac{1}{2}$. In British mines, East Bassett advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$, Wheal Bassett 2, Clifford Amalgamated and Herodsfoot 1 each, East Carn Brea, East Wheal Russell, and Marke Valley $\frac{1}{4}$ each, and East Lovell a further $\frac{1}{2}$. In foreign mines, Cape Copper improved $\frac{1}{4}$, and Port Phillip $\frac{1}{8}$.

TUESDAY, March 28.—In the share market to-day there was little animation, but English and French railways again closed with a firm tendency; but banks showed weakness, and the other descriptions were without material change of tone. Of the English lines, Great Western and North-Western improved $\frac{1}{4}$ each, Brighton, Midland, and North-Eastern (Berwick) $\frac{1}{2}$ each, ditto (Leeds), ditto (York), and Lancashire and Yorkshire a further $\frac{1}{8}$ each, and Metropolitan further $1\frac{1}{4}$; Great Eastern relapsed $\frac{1}{8}$, and Manchester, Sheffield, &c., receded $\frac{1}{4}$. In colonial, Great Western of Canada further improved $\frac{1}{8}$ each, and Grand Trunk of Canada (3d preference) and ditto (deferred) declined 1. In foreign, Southern of France, and Western and North-Western of France advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ each, Dutch Rhenish $\frac{1}{8}$, and Paris and Mediterranean a further $\frac{1}{4}$. In American, Pennsylvania (2d mortgage) improved 1, and Illinois Central (shares) a further $\frac{1}{2}$. In British mines, Clifford Amalgamated further improved 1, and East Carn Brea $\frac{1}{4}$; and East Lovell relapsed $\frac{1}{2}$. In foreign mines the only movement was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ in Linares.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—This being the day of the preparation for the settlement at the end of the month, the majority of the transactions were for the account, and the final quotations showed a considerable tendency to improvement in English railways, as well as, in a less degree, in colonial and foreign, while the other descriptions were without material average alteration. Of the English lines, Manchester, Sheffield, &c., recovered $1\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow and North Staffordshire advanced 1 each, Caledonian, Great Northern, ditto (A stock), South-Western, and North British (Edinburgh, Perth, &c.) $\frac{1}{2}$ each, South-Eastern $\frac{1}{4}$, North-Eastern (Berwick), ditto (Leeds), and ditto (York) further $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, Midland further $1\frac{1}{4}$, North-Western a further 1, Lancashire and Yorkshire and Metropolitan further $\frac{3}{4}$ each, and Great Western a further $\frac{1}{4}$; and Great Southern and Western (Ireland) declined 1. In foreign, Northern of France improved 1, Great Luxembourg and Antwerp and Rotterdam $\frac{1}{8}$ each, and Dutch Rhenish a further $\frac{1}{4}$; and Lombardo-Venetian receded $\frac{1}{4}$. In American, Erie shares (paid up) advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Illinois Central (shares) further 2, and Virginia (6 per cent.) declined 1.

THURSDAY, March 30.—In the share market to-day the transactions were very few, except in a few of the English railways, which description again closed with a firm tendency, as did also colonial railways, American securities, and miscellaneous shares, the other descriptions remaining without material change. Of the English lines, South Devon and Midland (Birmingham and Derby) improved 1 each, Caledonian, Great Western (Oxford), Brighton, Chatham, Manchester, Sheffield, &c., and North Staffordshire $\frac{1}{2}$ each. In colonial, Eastern Bengal advanced 1. In British mines, East Lovell recovered $\frac{1}{2}$, Wheal Buller further improved $2\frac{1}{2}$, Tin Croft and West Seton advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 respectively.

FRIDAY, March 31.—The railway market was decidedly firmer to-day, and prices experienced an important rise. Midland stock is in especial request, and advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; London and North-Western, Caledonian, South-Eastern, and Great Northern have also improved $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Great Western $\frac{3}{8}$, Metropolitan $\frac{1}{4}$, and Lancashire and Yorkshire $\frac{1}{8}$.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
55800	274s	274s	Birming. Wolv. & Stour Valley	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	97
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	130¾
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	.....
28448	20	20	Cornwall	5¼
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	67
12000	25	25	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc.	16½
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	86
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	108
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	47½
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	131¼
			Do. A Stock	146½
			Do. B Stock	130
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	88
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	75¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	65½
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	52
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	47½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Hereford	101
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	118¾
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	87¾
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	107
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	40
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	119¾
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	96½
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	61
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	128½
Stock	100	100	Midland	134½
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	104
70800	50	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	.....
16000	25	25	Do. ½ Shares	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	54
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	26
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	110½
40337	25	333s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	69½
Stock	100	100	Do. York	103
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	.....
240000	25	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington	37½
31200	25	21	Do. 1858	32½
10000	25	14	Do. 1860 and 1861	23
Stock	100	100	North London	116½
15000	10	10	Do. New	.....
10800	10	5	Do. New 1864	6½
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	79
4500	10	10	North and S.-Western Junction	11
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	140
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock	48
Stock	100	100	Do. Scottish Midland Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	60
Stock	100	100	South Devon	58½
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	85
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	.....
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	156½
21724	10	10	Do. B	.....
23270	10	3	Do. C	6½
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	107
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....
15000	100	100	West Cornwall	47
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	90
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	.....
7650	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
18094	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	7½
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	105
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	104½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent. Preference	119½
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ do. Preference 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	81
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	102½
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent	121
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	98
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	112
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	107
Stock	100	100	Gt South & West. (Ireland) 4 p c	96
10630	50	6	Gt West. (Bks, & Hants Ex) 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	96½
Stock	100	100	Do. Redeemable 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	87
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	103
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	94
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	DoW.M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	99
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	118½
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option til 1869	113½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 p ct	132
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	132
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	94
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	107½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	108
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	128½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	108
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	96
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1861	96
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	147½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	L.&B.6 per ct do. (W. E. &C.P.)	125½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 p c St. (div def. till 1865)	84
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	95
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	149½
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	123
172300	6	4½	Do. 6l	4¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 3½ per cent.	66
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	5½
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	133
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent pref. Stock	99¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	90
Stock	100	100	North British	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. New guarantee 5 per cent	105
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	78
Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	89
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Barwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10
18000	25	25	Do. Stockto & Darln., A 5 p ct	27½
34000	25	25	Do. B 6 per cent	32
8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	32
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	21½
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 3½ pr ct pref. Stck	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	.....
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	10½
40000	1l 6d	1l 6d	Sth-East.—(Readng Ann. 1l 6d)	22
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	98
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	98
Stock	100	100	South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	91
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	44
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	88
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	92
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	55
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	119
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	111
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	101½
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	132
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 pr cent	.....
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	109
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	214
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	89
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	61
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	101
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	81
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	92
Stock	100	100	North Devon, Railway & Dock.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. A Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. B Stock	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	53
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	North-Western Aperp pref 5 p c	110½
Stock	100	100	Notting.&Grantb. Rlwy. & Cnal.	91
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	43
16720	12½	12½	Do. ½ Shares, A	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	128½
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	129
23935	10	7	Do. do	9
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	8⅞
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	88
4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	87½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	96
Stock	100	100	Gt. Wstn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 4½ pc	100
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	95
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, &c.	95
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	96
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	94
Stock	100	100	Midland	96
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	106
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	95
Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern	.....
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	53½
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	102⅞
5000	20	11	Do New.	.....
50000	20	2	Do. F. Shares	2½
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	4¾
15000	10	10	Do Preference	9
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	99
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	80
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	101½
Stock	100	100	East Indian	102½
50000	20	20	Do. G. Extension	.....
100000	20	20	Do. H do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent debentures	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1865	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866	100¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866	102
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	18
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	67
Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	56
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	58½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	53
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	47½
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	44
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	25⅞
Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	25
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	102⅞
58208	20	12	Do. do.	12½
8937	20	12	Do. January, 1862	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	101

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
117102	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	9½
52598	20½	18	Do. New	6¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	87½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	76
50000	10	2	Indian Branch (Limited)	1½
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	101½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	94
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	90
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	101
75000	20	20	Do. Punjaub do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	95½
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	10½
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	15½
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1¼
100000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	22½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	21
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	12½
113312	4	4	Do. Obligations	3¾
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14l per ann.	8½
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	19½
400000	16	16	Northern of France	41½
100000	16	15	Do. New Shares issued at 23l	.....
76000	20	20	Do. 20l 3 per cent Bonds (for Bon. and Ams. Shares)	.....
17418	20	20	Do. 20l late Charleroi and Erquelines	.....
11250	10	10	Norwegian Trunk Preference	.....
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	38½
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	37
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	14
81600	20	20	Riga and Dunaburg	.....
27000	20	20	Royal Danish	19
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	7
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	9½
100000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	17½
		20	Do. do.	.....
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	21⅞
156000	20	20	Do. Obligations	10
134000	20	20	Southern of France	23
26757	8⅞	8⅞	West Flanders	8
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	9¾
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	22
			BRITISH MINES.	
75000	2	1	Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited	.....
2800	...	...	Clifford Amalgamated	32
1024	10	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	575
512	...	30	East Bassett (Illogan)	22
6144	...	2½	East Caradon	15
6000	...	3l	East Carn Brea	7½
4000	...	159s	East Wheal Russell (Tavistock)	4½
486	...	60⅞	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	5
6000	...	7s	Great South Tolgus	2½
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	31
1024	...	172s	Herod's-Foot	36½
6000	...	97s	Hingston Downs	3¾
6000	...	216l	Lady Bertha	.....
896	...	9⅞	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	6
9000	...	413s	Marke Valley	5½
400	...	21½	New Seton	40
6000	...	2½	North Downs	.....
6000	...	65s	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	¾
5840	...	46s9	North Wheal Crofty	1½
6400	...	1½	Par Consols (St Blazey)	.....
1200	20	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	32
512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	525
6000	...	5⅞	South Carn Brea (Illogan)	.....
496	...	378s	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	20
920	...	569s	Stray Park	14
6000	10	9	Tin Croft	14
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	8
1024	...	5	West Caradon (Liskeard)	7
400	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	185
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	103½
256	...	5	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	32
1024	...	216d	Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant)	.....
48000	...	2½	Wheal Ludcott	¼
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	12
396	...	58½	Wheal Seton	265
1040	...	7	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	19½
6000	...	347s	Wheal Union	½
			FOREIGN MINES.	
20000	20	7	Australian	.....
75000	1	1	Bon Accord Copper, Limited	.....
...	5	5	Brazilian Lead and Mining	1
...	10	7	Cape Copper	11½
...	2	1	Capula Silver	1
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	27
10000	20	16	Copiapo	4
...	1	⅝	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	½
...	1	1	Dun Mountain Copper	.....
25000	3	1½	East del Rey	1
25000	2	2	Fortuna	3
20000	20	20	General	22
...	2	1½	Gt. North. Cop. of S. Australia	.....
...	1½	1	Kapunda	¾
15000	3	3	Linares	4½
10000	5	2	Lusitanian	2
103815	1	1	Mariquita	¾
...	2	2	M. Aureos Braz. Gold Mng. Co.	¼
...	1	⅞	N. Rhine Copper S. Australia	.....
...	20	20	Pontgibaud	7
...	5	1	Port Phillip	1½
...	1	⅝	Santa Barbara Gold	⅝
80000	1	½	Scottish Australian	¼
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	33
43174	50	28½	United Mexican	4½
...	10	5	Vancouver Coal	5
...	1	1	Worthing	¾
5000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S Australia	1½

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.—Walter Carson and Sons beg respectfully to notify that they have removed their principal Office to their Warehouse in LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, (37) Ludgate hill, E.C., and have discontinued their West End Office, 31 St James's street, S.W.

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CARSONS' ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, specially manufactured for out-door work, is the best and cheapest. All colours. So simple in application that any person can use it. Full instructions given. No agents. All orders to be sent direct.

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CARSONS' ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for BRICK, STONE, and COMPO.

CARSONS' ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for CONSERVATORIES.

CARSONS' ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for HOTHOUSES.

CARSONS' ANTI-CORROSION PAINT lasts twice as long as any other; established 70 years; is only half the expense in application; is the most effectual in resisting weather; and will keep for years in a dry place. All orders to be sent direct to WALTER CARSON and SONS.

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Three doors East of Railway Viaduct.

RHEUMATISM, CHILBLAINS, &c. —COLES'S ALGA MARINA has stood the severe test of many years' public experience, and has thereby acquired a celebrity which is unrivalled and daily increasing as a remedy for Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, Glandular Affections, and Chilblains, Contractions and Weakness of the Limbs and Joints, Neuralgic and other Pains, Spinal Curvature, &c. The numerous testimonials to its good effects in all that class of diseases for which the sea-side is recommended may be obtained with the Pamphlet for three postage stamps, of Mr KEATING; amongst them will be found the certificate of a Physician in Her Majesty's service, that it is the most efficacious remedy for Chilblains he has ever met with in his experience. The public should guard against spurious imitations by asking for COLES'S ALGA MARINA, and being careful to observe that his signature appears upon the label which encircles each bottle. Every packet also contains the pamphlet, without which none is genuine.—Sold in bottles, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each, by T. KEATING, 79 St Paul's Churchyard, London, and by all Chemists.

MORE CURES OF COLDS, ASTHMAS, and COUGHS, by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. — From Mr H. Armstrong, Chemist, Church street, Preston.—"Of elderly people, numbers have obtained the greatest benefit from them; many with the first or second box. To the greatest invalid I can recommend them with confidence, having seen the most magical effects produced by them on coughs, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing."—They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Joy for Invalids.—The greatest and best chemical combination of the very finest balsams dwells in this excellent medicine, which to be praised needs only a single trial. The purifying power of these excellent Pills strongly recommends them to the use of families in which any constitutional weakness or deleterious taint exists. Holloway's medicine has the most renovating effect when the system has become debilitated by dissipation, over-indulgence, or long-continued illness. The Pills acting gently as alteratives, aperients, and tonics, impart strength and energy to the whole body. No mischief can possibly result from the use of this world-esteemed remedy. Innocent in nature, and harmless in action, it is admirably adapted for every delicate constitution.

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
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HAVE SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR
BESPOKE CLOTHING,
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W. S. LAWTON, WINE Merchant, 35 Trinity square, Tower hill, E.C., begs to offer BRUCE'S best old VIDONIA at 30s per dozen; also best Marsala, 24s; old Canary Sack, (pints) 28s; fine old Bucellas, 36s; Sound Sparkling Champagne, 30s; Clarets, from 14s; Ports and Sherries, 30s to 72s; fine old Cognac Brandy, 54s to 66s per dozen; (bottles included). Detailed Price Lists post free.

NUNN'S MARSALA OR BRONTE WINE, 25s per dozen, £7 4s per six dozen, £12 15s per quarter-cask. Rail paid to any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and, though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.—THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, W.C. Price lists on application Established 1801

FLUTES.—THE NEW MODEL FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed, 3½ guineas and 7 guineas. Also a Rudall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flute, about half cost, at Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s manufactory, 48 Cheapside. Just published, Rockstro's "Hints to Flute Players," price 6d.

CONCERTINAS.—At Messrs Keith, Powse, and Co.'s manufactory, 48 Cheapside, may be found CONCERTINAS, which for quality and durability, have proved by their long use in India and other extreme climates to be unsurpassed. Prices, first-class, 5 to 12 guineas. Ordinary concertinas two guineas.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre.—The new Church HARMONIUM, with stops and knee pedals, Venetian swell, and four rows of Vibrators, is now being introduced (price 24 guineas, packed and delivered at any London railway station) by the city agents, Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48 Cheapside.

MUSICAL BOXES, by Nicole Frères.—Messrs Keith Prowse, and Co., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine, well-tuned INSTRUMENTS, a selection of more than 200 boxes, with all the recently-introduced improvements, from four guineas. The new boxes, with accompaniment of flutes, bells, and drum, should be heard to be appreciated, as the expressive effects upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful.

48 Cheapside.

NO MORE GREY HAIR.—MELANOGENE, the superlative dye of DICQUEMARE, senior, Rouen, for instantaneously dyeing in any shade of colour the hair and the beard, without danger to the skin, and free from smell. This dye is superior to all that have been employed hitherto. Manufactory at Rouen, Rue St Nicholas, 39; Depôt for London, Messrs HOVENDON and SONS', 5 Great Malborough street, W., and 93 and 95 City road, E.C

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c.
CAUTION—"In Chancery."

CHLORODYNE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864. The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This Invaluable Remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep—relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretion of the body.

From J. M'Grigor Croft, M.D., M.R.C., Physician, London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F. "After prescribing Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years, in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloreux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really in some cases it acted as a charm, when all other means had failed." No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Sent free on receip of stamps, by J. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBES AND FITTINGS.
LAP WELDED BOILER TUBES.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE? Go to DEACON'S COFFEE HOUSE, WALBROOK, where the "Economist" and all other newspapers in the world are taken in and filed. Directories for every county in England, also for Canada and Australia. Advertisements inserted in any papers English or foreign.—Wm. Howell, proprietor.

N.B.—Lists of Heirs at Law, Next of Kin.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS, Manufacturers of CAST STEEL for cutters, punches, taps and dies, turning tools, chisels, &c. CAST STEEL piston rods, crank pins, connecting rods, straight and crank axles, shafts, and forgings of every description. FILES marked T. Turton. Superior to any other make. (See results of trial in the TIMES, July 28, 1851.) TOOLS of all kinds, for engineers, railways, contractors, &c., &c. EDGE TOOLS marked Wm. Greaves and Sons. Electro-Boracic steel, warranted to wear out three tools made of cast steel. DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL. Springs, buffers, and cast steel tyres for locomotive engines, railway carriages, and waggons. SHEAF WORKS and SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

London Warehouse, 35 Queen street, City
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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., &c., may be selected from.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the commercial world, scholastic institutions, and the public generally, that by a novel application of his unrivalled machinery for making steel pens, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which, for the excellence of temper quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation and defy competition

Each pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with lable outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his warranted school and public pens, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in schools.

Sold retail by all stationers and booksellers. Merchants and wholesale dealers can be supplied at the works, Graham street, Birmingham; at 91 John street, New York; and at 37 Gracechurch street, London.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.

2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.

3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, London and at 2 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.—Messrs SAMUEL ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments.—

LONDON	At 61 King William st, E.C.
BRIGHTON	At 6 Marine Parade.
LIVERPOOL	At Cook street.
MANCHESTER	At Ducie place.
LEEDS	At Commercial buildings.
BIRMINGHAM	At Upper Temple street.
DERBY	At the London road.
LEICESTER	At 52 Granby street.
WOLVERHAMPTON	At Exchange street.
SHEFFIELD	At Exchange buildings.
NOTTINGHAM	At Maypole yard.
CHESTERFIELD	At the Low Pavement.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT	At Wharf street.
DUDLEY	At Burnt Tree.
WORCESTER	At the [illegible]
BATH	At 5 Edgarbuildings.
SOUTH WALES	At King street, Bristo
DUBLIN	At Crampton quay.
CORK	At Cook street.
EDINBURGH	At 47 North bridge. At 11 Union street lane.
GLASGOW	At St Vincent street.
PARIS	At 279 Rue St Honoré

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Casks and Bottles, and on Draught, genuine, from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being especially asked for.

THE SALOON STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).

Under the Companies Act, 1862, which expressly limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

With power to increase.

10s per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. No call to exceed £1, and an interval of not less than two months between calls.

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Robert Bulgin, Esq., Peckham Rye, Surrey.
John Tozer, Esq. (Tozer and Co., Merchants), Devereux court, W.C.
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BANKERS.

London: The Agra and Masterman's Bank, (Limited), 35 Nicholas lane.
Gravesend: The South Eastern Bank, (Limited).

BROKERS.

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SHARE AGENT.

William Hannam, Esq., 31 Regent street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.

Henry Wickens, Esq., 4 Tokenhouse yard, Bank.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr William J. Buckland.

LOCAL MANAGER AT GRAVESEND.

Mr William Newman.

AUDITORS.

S. Lovelock, Esq. (Lovelock and Harvey), public accountant.
E. Brooks, Esq., public accountant.

SECRETARY.

Mr Charles Muspratt.

Temporary Offices—29 Threadneedle street, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to provide a sufficient number of iron passenger steamers, of surpassing elegance, speed, and comfort, to meet the demands of the increasing traffic on the Thames.

The boats, engines, and machinery will be constructed by the most eminent firms, with all the advantages which experience and skill can command.

It is intended that the Company's boats, which will to a great extent resemble the magnificent passenger steamers on the Hudson and St Lawrence rivers in America, and the splendid Iona on the Clyde in Scotland, shall be the fastest and most elegant and desirable on the river.

Some of them will run throughout the year above London Bridge; and others, of larger dimensions, will run daily to and from Gravesend during the summer months, so that the Company will at all times be earning income for dividends.

Each boat will have a handsomely furnished capacious saloon, with plate glass sash windows on the aft deck, and a railed promenade on its roof; and below that saloon, in the boats for traffic below bridge, there will be a spacious and well-ventilated apartment for dinners and refreshments, and also a smoking room; and on the fore deck there will be another saloon and promenade over, and beneath it, in boats for below bridge, a large well furnished apartment for fore-deck passengers.

The Star and Diamond Gravesend Steamboat Companies realised profits during the summer months equal to above 25 per cent.; but, to gratify a spirit of reckless opposition, they ran their boats in competition during the winter months at a loss.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Gravesend, with reference to this Company, held 16th March, 1865, the Worshipful the Mayor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, a Steam-packet Company to run between London and Gravesend will be highly beneficial to the various interests of the borough, and deserves the best support of the inhabitants."

As compared with the Star and Diamond Companies, this Company will, by the adoption of improved furnaces, boilers, and machinery, effect a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel only; and obtain a further saving of about 70 per cent. in pier dues at Gravesend, and also a considerable reduction at other piers.

The fact that on one day in August the number of passengers who embarked at the piers, for above bridge traffic only, between London and Westminster bridges inclusive, was upwards of 60,000, will show the vastness of the traffic.

The Company will have their boats running early in this summer, and the Directors confidently rely that very large dividends will be paid to the shareholders.

A copy of the memorandum and articles of association may be seen at the office of the solicitor of the Company.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a payment of 10s per share; if no allotment be made the amount will be returned forthwith; if a less number is allotted than is applied for the surplus amount paid on application will be applied towards the payment of the £1 due on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitor, or at the offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No.——

To the Directors of the Saloon Steam-Packet Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 10s per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept them or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the deposit on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the shares allotted to me.

Usual signature .....
Name in full .....
Residence .....
Profession .....
Date .....

THE FINANCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited)

For FIRE, LIFE, and GUARANTEE.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his share.

Capital, One Million, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.
First Issue, 25,000 shares.

With power to create 10,000 special foreign shares of 500f each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 to be paid on allotment, beyond which no further call is contemplated.

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With power to add to their number.
Influential gentlemen are forming Local Boards in Liverpool, Manchester, and other important towns.

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V. Geffroy, Esq., Notaire.
V. Nas, Esq., Avocat.
E. Icery, Esq., President of the Chamber of Agriculture.

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Le Docteur Rogers, Port Louis.

GENERAL DIRECTOR.

M. Le Comte de Suzannecourt, 15 Rue de la Reine, Port Louis.

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Daniel Wane, M.D., M.R.C.P., 20 Grafton street, Bond street.

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Le Docteur Leclere, Rue Joubert, 35.
Le Docteur Portefaix, Medecin en Chef de la Manufacture Imperiale, des Tabacs, Rue de Rivoli, 47.

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The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England, and Branches.
The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, and Branches.

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Messrs G. and T. Irvine, 7 India buildings, Liverpool.
E. H Lancashire, Esq., No. 2 Victoria street, Manchester.
E. J. Sayce, Esq., Corn street, Bristol.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Edwards and Co., Delahay street, Westminster.
Messrs Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 25 Birchin lane, E.C.
Messrs Littledale, Ridley, and Bardswell, Liverpool.

MANAGER—Charles C. Green, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

No. 60 King William street (opposite Eastcheap), London. E.C.; 5 Rue de L'Echelle, Paris.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company was established last year for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life, Fire and Guarantee business generally, throughout Great Britain, France, Europe, India, the colonies, and other parts of the World, and to offer greater facilities for effecting the same at such reasonable rates as experience has found to be safe and practicable; the Company having already done a large amount of business in this country, and established influential Boards in Paris, Florence, and the Mauritius, with a thousand active agents throughout France, they now come before the public for the purpose of still further extending their operations at home and abroad.

2. Life assurance is the most beneficent institution ever established by man, and is making great progress in this country; while on the continent its great advantages are beginning to attract attention; the present is, therefore, a most favourable time for this Company to establish its business throughout Europe, and, as its policies are indisputable except for fraud, there is no doubt it will succeed.

3. The profits will be divided among the shareholders by paying 5 per cent. half-yearly, all the profits of the general business yearly, and 20 per cent. of the life profits as a bonus every five years: this liberal division of profits will, it is believed, make the shares in this Company very valuable.

4. Fire Insurance.—The question of the reduction of duty on fire policies having been settled by the House of Commons, it is expected that Mr Gladstone will reduce the duty to 1s per cent. immediately, which will give such an impetus to this description of business, that the revenue will not suffer, while the benefit to this Company by the introduction of new business will be immense.

5. Guarantee.—A liberal and extended system of guarantee has long been felt as a commercial necessity, which this Company proposes to supply, and by good management it will no doubt secure the support of the commercial world.

6. The influential Councils of Administration already established in Paris, Florence, and the Mauritius, with those now in course of formation in the chief States of Europe, will, it is believed, enable this Company not only to extend the business of life and fire insurance, but also place it in a position to negotiate concessions of works of public utility, and to assist States and individuals in the development of their resources, by introducing sound and beneficial undertakings to capitalists and finance companies in this and other countries.

7. Part of the capital of this Company having been subscribed last year, the Directors commenced business, and thus tested the promises of support made from various quarters. The result was the receipt of 1,272 proposals, amounting to £1,034,431, which they consider most satisfactory; and having established various agencies and councils of administration on the continent, and having also received offers of business from other quarters, they now feel justified in offering the remaining shares to the public, as the present business will pay a fair rate of interest, while the increase, they have a right to expect, will make the shares a safe and valuable investment.

9. In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment due on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares may be made to the Solicitors, the Bankers, Brokers, and to the Manager, at the offices of the Company, No. 60 King William street (opposite Eastcheap), London.

FINANCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the list of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will close on Friday, 7th April, for London, and on Saturday, 8th April, for the country. C. C. GREEN, Manager.

March 30, 1865, 60 King William street.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND Incipient Consumption are effectually cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are daily recommended by the Faculty—testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest, and Throat.—Sold in Boxes, 1s 1½d; and Tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each, by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79 St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited), in conjunction with the IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited), are prepared to receive subscriptions for the capital of the MILLWALL FREEHOLD LAND and DOCKS COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 255, 25th July, 1864, under the title of the Millwall Canal Company. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Interest during construction is guaranteed at 7 per cent. per annum upon the fully paid-up shares, and at 6 per cent. upon those paid by instalments. Interest payable half-yearly, on 31st March and 30th September in each year. Capital £510,000, in 25,500 shares of £20 each, with the usual debenture powers. Deposit £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 10s per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., Chairman.
William Lee, Esq., M.P., Director of the London and County Bank, Deputy-Chairman.
James Childs, Esq., Director of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).
Nathaniel J. Fenner, Esq. (Messrs N. J. and H. Fenner), Millwall.
W. Innes, Esq., C.E., Bankside, Southwark, and Field place, Horsham, Sussex.
James Levick, Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).
J. Mackrill Smith, Esq., Director of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).
F. G. Westmorland, Esq., Director of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).

BANKERS.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67 Lombard street, E.C.

ENGINEERS.

John Fowler, Esq., C.E., Queen square place, Westminster, Engineer-in-Chief; W. Wilson, Esq., C.E., Queen square, Westminster.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Hargrove, Fowler, and Blunt, 3 Victoria street, Westminster.

BROKERS.

Messrs Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 7 Angel court, Throgmorton street.

SECRETARY—H. T. Robinson, Esq.
Temporary Offices—17 and 18 Cornhill, E.C.

This Company is incorporated for the purpose of supplying, under circumstances peculiarly advantageous to the shareholders, the great demand for wharves, sites for manufactories, shipbuilding yards, and graving docks within the port of London, which the natural increase of trade, combined with the removal of existing water frontage by the formation of the Thames Embankment and other metropolitan improvements, has created.

This Company is incorporated by a special Act of Parliament, passed last session, by which it obtained power to acquire a large tract of land at Millwall, consisting of upwards of 198 acres of freehold land adjoining the East and West India Docks. This land will be rendered available for the purposes above-mentioned, by the construction within its area of large docks or basins, with access for the largest vessels both from Blackwall and Limehouse reaches; so that the deep water frontage thus created by the works will become immediately valuable in the highest degree for wharves, granaries, manufactories, shipbuilding yards, and similar purposes; and, from the water being always kept at high level, the saving of time and cost in all operations of lighterage, loading and unloading, which may be effected without respect to tides, will render this site far more valuable than land abutting on the Thames itself.

The proposed works will also include the construction of public graving docks of the largest dimensions, capable of receiving vessels of even greater size than H.M. iron-clad ship Warrior, and of accommodating H.M. frigate Northumberland, now building on the premises of the Millwall Iron Works, immediately adjoining this Company's property. It is a remarkable fact that, for the immense mercantile fleet of the port of London, there is but one public graving dock on the Thames of sufficient capacity to take in a vessel of even ordinary dimensions. All the other graving docks are in the hands of private builders, who require to execute the works and repairs themselves; and it is therefore not unusual for ships to be sent from the Thames to Southampton, and even to Liverpool, to be docked for repairs.

From the circumstance of the area proposed to be occupied lying, on an average, about 10 ft. below high-water mark, the works will be executed with unusual facility, the material excavated being used to raise the adjoining land to a convenient level above high water.

The main roads which traverse the sight of the proposed works afford good access to them; and application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by the Blackwall Railway Company for an extension of the Blackwall and North London Railway systems, by which direct railway communication will be afforded for the whole of the Company's works, wharves, and docks with the entire railway system of England.

As a Land Company the present undertaking has enormous advantages, from the unusually ample powers granted by its Special Act of Parliament, by means of which it will become possessed, after appropriating about 56 acres for the docks and graving docks, of upwards of 140 acres, with a water frontage of more than 10,000 feet, and from 400 to 800 feet in depth; the whole of which, on completion of the docks, will become immediately available for letting, on building leases, at freehold ground rents. Besides this source of revenue, estimated to produce upwards of £50,000 per annum, the Company will also derive a further large income of about £40,000 per annum the rents of the graving docks and from dues and charges from the docks, basins, wharves, &c., making a total estimated revenue of £90,000 per annum.

In calculating the estimate of dividends, very much will depend upon the mode found most practicable in dealing with the income of the Company: if the ground rents should be capitalised and sold as they accrue, and asking them at 30 years' purchase, it is estimated that within a period of five years the capital, including the additional amount intended to be applied for to complete the works, will have been repaid, with a bonus of upwards of 75 per cent., and the revenue of the docks and royalties and dues still be available for dividend to the shareholders; should, however, the whole rentals and revenues be maintained in hand, a dividend (after providing for expenses, interest on debentures, &c.) may fairly be looked for at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and when it is considered that the greater part of this is from freehold ground rents, the valuable description of the property this Company possesses will be at once apparent.

The Directors have much pleasure in being able to announce that the whole of the works will be undertaken by Messrs Kelk and Aird, the eminent contractors, and that a contract for the first portion to be executed has been entered into with them, and arrangements made for the payment by them of interest during construction of the works, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the share capital paid up by instalments, and of 7 per cent. per annum on all shares applied for and allotted as fully paid-up shares. The interest will be payable at Messrs Glyn and Co.'s bank, half-yearly, on 31st March and 30th September in each year. The first payment will be made 30th September, 1865.

It is believed that so sound a scheme, and one which so specially addresses itself to the investor, is seldom brought before the public; the basis of the enterprise being freehold land and ground rents removes from it all character of speculation, so often the leading feature in public companies, and as a British and home security it will doubtless be appreciated by those who, while expecting good profits upon their investments, yet look for solid security.

The plan accompanying the prospectus shows the whole of the works as proposed when complete.

Copies of the Act of Parliament and plans may be seen at the offices of the solicitors. Applications for shares in the accompanying form may be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company; or to the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), 17 and 18 Cornhill; also to the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), 95 Bishopsgate street within; to the bankers and brokers; but no application will be entertained unless the deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for has been duly paid to the Company's bankers. In the event of no allotment being made to the applicant, the deposit will be promptly returned in full.

March 28th, 1865.

Form of Application for £5 paid shares, bearing 6 per cent. interest during construction (to be retained by the bankers).

No.——

To the Directors of the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company (incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 255, 25th July, 1864, under the title of the Millwall Canal Company).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot me, and I agree to pay the sum of £4 per share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature .....
Name in full.....
Residence .....
Profession .....
Date .....1865.

Or, if fully paid-up shares are required, on the following form:—

Form of Application for fully paid-up shares, bearing 7 per cent. interest during construction (to be retained by the Bankers).

No.——

To the Directors of the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company (Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 255, 25th July, 1864, under the title of the Millwall Canal Company).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number of fully paid-up shares, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the sum of £19 per share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature .....
Name in full.....
Residence .....
Profession.....
Date .....1865.

THE MILLWALL LAND AND FREEHOLD DOCKS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Share Lists of this Company will be closed on Wednesday next, the 5th of April, at Four o'clock p.m. for London, and at Twelve o'clock noon on Thursday next, the 6th of April, for Country application.—By order of the Board,

H. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 17 and 18 Cornhill,
31st March, 1865.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, GRAVESEND.

Head Master, Mr M. GUTTERIDGE, B.A.

The course of study combines the main features of the best middle schools with the distinctive characteristics of our ancient classical schools, and is such as to fit a boy either for business or professional life. It includes the Classics and Mathematics; History, General and Sacred; Geography, Physical and Political; English Grammar and Composition, Spelling and Arithmetic, Drawing and French and the practice of good Handwriting.

Pupils are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations, for the Oxford and Cambridge University Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at the London University.

For terms and prospectuses, apply at the School.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS.

The undersigned, acting on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, notify that they will receive, till Twelve o'clock on Monday next, the 3rd of April, applications for the unallotted balance of the Treasury Bills offered under their advertisement of the 18th March last, viz.:—

Of the 2nd Series £129,300, at and above the minimum of £1 18s per cent. premium.

Of the 3rd Series £143,200, at and above the minimum of £1 16s per cent. premium.

The Treasury Bills will be allotted to the highest bidders, and a pro rata distribution on Tenders at equal prices will be made.

FALCONER LARKWORTHY,
ROBERT PORTER,
WILLIAM SMELLIE GRAHAME,
Agents appointed by the Governor of New Zealand for the issue of Treasury Notes, under the "Debentures Act 1864."

Bank of New Zealand, 50 Old Broad street,
London, March 31, 1865.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited) invite subscriptions for the capital of

THE MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase. Deposit on application 10s, and 10s on allotment. Calls not to exceed 10s per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

A minimum dividend of £10 per cent. (payable half-yearly) is guaranteed by the vendor for three years. The vendor agrees to a proportionate diminution of purchase money if the net profits do not average £14 per cent. during the first three years.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., Director East India Financial Association (Limited), Chairman.
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., Calcutta), Director Asiatic Banking Corporation (Limited).
J. Carrington Palmer, Esq., Director Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).
Henry H. Potts, Esq., Director Ouvah Coffee Company (Limited).
Joseph Jefferson, Esq. (late of Bombay), Oak hill park, Hampstead.
*Arthur R. W. Lascelles, Esq., of Ootacamund, East India.
George Frederick Rimington, Esq. (late of Bombay), The Elms, Ashford, Middlesex.
*The vendor will join the Board after the completion of the purchase.

BANKERS.

The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Nicholas lane, Lombard street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Courtnay and Creome, 2 Gracechurch street, E.C.

BROKER.

John Inchbald, Esq., 2 Copthall court, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

COLONIAL BROKERS.

Messrs Layton and Co., 17 Mincing lane, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Harding, Pullein, and Co., 3 Bank buildings, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)
F. J. Padley, Esq
Temporary Offices—38 Walbrook, City, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purchase of and cultivation of coffee and tea on seven valuable estates, two of which, Strathern and Maryland, are freehold, and situate in Wynaad, on the Government road from Beypore river to the Neilgherries, and five, Moyar, Kuhiad, Pencraig, Coedmore, and Thorapooly, are renewable leaseholds.

The seven estates are estimated to contain altogether 3,400 acres, of which 750 acres are in bearing. The vendor guarantees there are at least 816 acres under coffee cultivation; however, it is estimated there are upwards of 1,000 acres planted.

The price to be paid for the estates is £51,000 (subject to survey of the property, as mentioned in the agreement for purchase), of which the vendor will accept one-fourth in shares of the Company, and the cash by instalments, extending over three years from the 1st April, 1865.

The land in bearing in the years 1862-3 and 1863-4 produced a crop of coffee averaging 190 tons for each season.

The average net profits for the first three years are estimated at 14½ per cent. per annum.

The vendor's agreement for sale of the property and the articles of association can be seen at the offices of the Company.

No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be limited to such as are absolutely necessary. If no allotment of shares be made, the deposit money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had of the Brokers; and at the temporary offices of the Company.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS with square openings.

LADIES' WARDROBE TRUNKS, DRESSING BAGS, with silver fittings.

DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, and 500 other articles for home or continental travelling. Illustrated catalogues by post free.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Portable Bedsteads, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Washhand-stands Canteens, &c., by post free.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 37 West Strand, London, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of banking business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms, with the respective colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK

(Limited).

Head office, 14 Cook street, Liverpool.

Branch—Alexandria, Egypt.

Capital Subscribed..... £800,000

Capital Paid and called up..... £200,000

(With power to increase to two millions sterling).

This bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on its branch at Alexandria, and on its agents at Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, China, Colombo (Ceylon), New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, San Francisco, and Brazil.

Bills negotiated and sent for collection.

Credits, for the purchase of produce, granted on terms which may be known on application.

Advances made against shipments of goods consigned to places where the Bank has Agents.

Current deposit accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits at interest received for fixed periods, or subject to a specified notice of withdrawal, on rates which may be ascertained at the office.

The bank effects the purchase and sale of Egyptian and Indian securities on favourable terms.

JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN,

CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited),

1 Bank buildings, Lothbury, London.

Capital, £4,000,000.

Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The National Bank. | The Alliance Bank (Limited).

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Manilla, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Kiu-Kiang.

Deposits received at ten days' notice, on the usual terms and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued and Bills negotiated payable in India, China, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued, for the convenience of travellers per overland route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government loan notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England. Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Tuesday, the 31st Jan., 1865, the following resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by clause 6 Act V. of 1862.

1. That the capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares, of rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the proprietors at a premium of 10 per cent., say at rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share. Two such certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next, will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged, the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March, 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four instalments in the following manner:—

Rs 275 on or before 1st May, 1865.
Rs 275 on or before 1st July, 1865.
Rs 275 on or before 1st Sept., 1865.
Rs 275 on or before 1st Nov., 1865.

5. That any new shares, the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares, interest shall be allowed from date of payment to 31st December, 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates, shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That scrip certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up, share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on shares taken up by the proprietors, and also any profit that may be realised on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the reserve fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st Jan., 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.—By order of the Board,

JOHN McIVER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BRITISH AND CALIFORNIAN

BANKING COMPANY (Limited),

No. 72 Lombard street, London.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit and Drafts upon its branch in San Francisco; purchases and collects Bills, Coupons, or Bonds; makes advances on shipping documents, and transacts all kinds of monetary and banking business with California, the United States, and the Continent of Europe.

The Bank receives Money on Deposit for fixed periods on terms to be agreed on; the present rate allowed on deposits for twelve months is six per cent.—By order,

SAMUEL MAGNUS, Secretary

COMMERCIAL BANK

CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the First Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Corporation will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April next, at 1 o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, a statement of accounts, and balance sheet to the 31st day of December last, and for the transaction of other necessary business.—By order of the Court of Directors.

D. ALLARDICE, London Manager and Secretary.

Head office, 64 Moorgate street, London,
March 25, 1865.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(Limited).

Capital, £1,505,000 in 15,000 shares of £100 each.

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranham.

Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Hischoffsheim, Esq.

Drafts granted on Brazil and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World.

Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken.

Deposits received at agreed rates of interest.

JOHN BEATON, Secretary.

2 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA

38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund. £250,000.

The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:—

Sydney	Castlemaine	Wellington
Brisbane	Portland	Napier
Rockhampton	Adelaide	Nelson
Melbourne	Port Adelaide	Lyttelton
Geelong	Hobart Town	Christchurch
Ballarat	Launceston	Dunedin
Sandhurst	Auckland	Invercargill

They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all descriptions of Banking business there.

H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury Otago, &c., &c.

Capital, £500,000
Reserve Fund, £100,000.

Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—

Auckland.	Oamaru.	Manuherikia
Blenheim.	Picton.	Mount Ida.
Christchurch.	Russell.	Queenstown.
Dunedin.	Riverton.	Shotover.
Invercargill.	Timaru.	Tokomairiro.
Kaiapoi.	Wanganui.	Waikouaiti.
Lyttelton.	Wellington.	Waitahuna.
Napier.	Dunstan.	Wakatipu.
Nelson.	Dunstan Creek.	Wetherstone.
New Plymouth.	Hamilton.	
Ngaruawahia.	Hyde.	

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

50 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.

Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at,

BANKS, BRANCH BANKS, AND AGENCIES,

Bombay.	Madras.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Mauritius.	Sydney,
Ceylon.	Melbourne.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	

on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.

Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, 1865.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH

BANK (Limited).

Office 2—13 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.

Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.

Capital £1,000,000.

CHAIRMAN—John Alers Hankey, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Tottie, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all usual Banking business transacted with Sweden.

The Bank receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Board,

W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH

AMERICA—Incorporated by Royal Charter; Paid-up Capital, One Million Sterling—GRANTS LETTERS of CREDIT on its Branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; on its Branch in Victoria, Vancouver's Island; and its Agents in New York and San Francisco, payable on presentation, free of charge.

Also purchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Court,

C. M'NAB, Secretary.

☞ 3 St Helen's place, London.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH

AFRICAN BANK,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,

(Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)

Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Port Elizabeth	Fort Beaufort.
Graham's Town.	Uitenhage.
Cape Town.	D'Urban.
Graaff Reinet.	Pietermaritzburg.
Colesberg.	King William's Town.

Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.

Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice.

The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.

By order of the Court,

WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK

CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,000,000 (one million sterling), with power to increase to £2,000,000.

Head Office, 64 Moorgate street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Singapore, and Yokohama.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts on its branches and agencies as above. It acts as the agent of parties connected with the East in transmitting funds, and in making investments in Indian and other public securities, effecting also the sale thereof either at home or abroad. It undertakes their safe custody and the receipt of interest or dividends thereon, and receives pay, pensions, and other moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank also receives money on deposit at rates of interest proportioned to the length of the notice of withdrawal agreed to be given, the terms of which may be ascertained on inquiry.

Office hours 10 to 4 Saturdays 10 to 2.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.

Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £333,333.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Maitland.	Mudgee.	Adelong Agency
Newcastle.	Tamworth.	Orange.
Albury.	Deniliquin.	Penrith.
Bathurst.	Windsor.	Goulbourn.
	Richmond.	

VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Sandhurst.	Wangarratta.
Geelong.	Beechworth.	Chiltern Agency
Kyneton.	Ararat.	Inglewood.
Castlemaine.	Maldon.	Creswick.
Ballarat.	Tarrangower.	Linton.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.	Rockhampton.	Bowen
Ipswich.	Toowoomba.	(Port Denison.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wanganui.
Wellington.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Lyttelton.	Invercargill.	Kiapoi.

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.—By order of the London Board,

JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.

3 Cannon street City.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Rate of Interest allowed by this Bank on Deposits at Call will be at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum until further notice.

NATHANIEL CORK, Acting Manager.

4 Lombard street, 30th March, 1865.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Capital paid up, 600,000*l.*

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES at
ADELAIDE,
MELBOURNE, and
SYDNEY,

are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court. HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

73 Cornhill, E.C.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.
Branch Offices—18 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris, and 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseilles.

Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

This Company undertakes every description of Foreign banking and agency business.

Money received on deposit at 5½ per cent., for periods of not less than three months, and for other periods at rates to be arranged.—By order of the Board,

PAUL BROE, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.

LONDON BOARD.

John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.
Edwin Brett, Esq.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Burrangong, Carcoar, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Orange, Peramatta, Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane (Moreton Bay), Dalby, Gayndah, and Maryborough (Wide Bay), in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.

No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)

Branches at Smyrna Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Larnaca (Cyprus), Paris, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Galatz, Bucharest, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica and Smyrna for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea, Opium, Grain, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.

R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Incorporate by Acts of the Parliaments of Victoria and South Australia

Capital £1,000,000; paid up, £400,000.

Chief offices in the Colonies—Melbourne and Adelaide.
In London—10 Cornhill, E.C.

Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following branches:—

In Victoria.—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Tarradale, Daylesford, Hamilton. Bacchus Marsh, Sale (Gipps' Land), Clunes, Colac.

In South Australia.—Adelaide, Auburn, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Koringa, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, obe, Kadina, Wallaroo, Port Augusta.

Approved bills negotiated or sent for collection, and all other banking business with the Australian Colonies transacted, on terms which may be ascertained at this office. FREDERICK WRIGHT, Manager.

London, 10 Cornhill, E.C.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Head Office, 80 King William street, London, E.C.
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £392,778. Reserved Fund, £24,674 1s 6d

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur. Agents at Alexandria, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Madras, Sydney, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant drafts on their Branches in India, and on their Agents at Ceylon and Madras; and negotiate or collect bills payable at those places.

Circular notes issued at the head office in London, and Branches in India, for the use of travellers on the Continent or by the overland route.

Deposits received at interest subject to 7 and 14 days' notice, also for longer periods, the rates for which may be ascertained on application.

The purchase and sale of English, Indian, and other securities effected; dividends, pay, &c., received; and every description of banking and exchange business with India and the East transacted.—By order of the Court of Directors, T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

give notice, that the Rate of Interest allowed on deposits at 7 days' call is this day reduced to 3 per cent. per annum.

JOHN W. NUTTER, General Manager,

5 Princes street, 30th March, 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

—Notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest allowed on deposits with the National Bank of Scotland at this office will be Three per Cent. from this date until further notice. JAS. MILLN, Agent.

No. 21 Finch lane, E.C., London, March 30, 1865.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK (Limited).

At the first general meeting of the above Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the City of London, on Wednesday the 29th March, 1865, S. LAING, Esq., presiding,

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1st. That the report of the Directors be adopted, and that the dividend of 8s per share, free of income tax, declared by them, be confirmed.

2nd. That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to S. Laing, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day. OCTAVE FOA, Secretary.

Temporary offices, 62 King William street,
London, 30th March, 1865.

LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA (Limited).

Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid and called up, £250,000.

Deposits received in London at the following rates of interest:—

For 3 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
6 months, 5½ per cent. per annum.
12 months (with 3 months' notice), 6 pr cent. per ann.

For longer periods special terms as agreed upon, which can be ascertained at the bank.

The bank will also undertake every description of banking and agency business in connection with its branches and agencies in Mexico, Peru, and the United States of Colombia.

WM. THOS. MORRISON, Secretary.

London offices, 16 King William street, E.C.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard street.

Agencies and branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant drafts and negotiate bills of exchange, payable at the above places, issue letters of credit, and conduct every description of banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the receipt of dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay	Colombo	Penang	Hong Kong	Yokohama
Calcutta	Kandy	Singapore	Shanghai	Mauritius
Madras	Galle		Hankow	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives Money on Deposits, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

No. 52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
CALLED UP, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £30,000.

PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST.

On deposits repayable on demand	3	per cent.
Ditto ditto at 7 days' notice	3½	—
Ditto ditto 14 days' notice	3½	—

Special rates for money deposited for long periods.

March 30, 1865.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Lawford Acland, Esq.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.	Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.	Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
	Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.

They are also prepared to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, No. 7 East India Avenue, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.—By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

DEBENTURES 6, 6½, AND 7 PER CENT.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

	£
Nominal capital	1,000,000
Subscribed —	500,000
Called up —	100,000

The Directors of this Corporation are prepared to issue Debentures bearing Interest at 6, 6½, and 7 per cent., for one, two, and three years respectively.

They are also prepared to transact financial business, to make advances on approved Securities, to promote industrial enterprise, and to receive moneys on deposit at rates to be agreed upon.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

15 Leadenhall street.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £58,000.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.

William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq.	William G. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Morrison, Esq.	T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary. F. FEARON, Secretary.

65 Moorgate street, London.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

CAPITAL.

	£
Subscribed	2,000,000
Paid up	600,000
Reserve fund	83,537 10s

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.

Peter Bell, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Borradaile, Esq.	Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq
James Fraser, Esq.	William Turquand, Esq.
J. E. C. Koch, Esq.	John Walker, Esq.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.	

BANKERS.

Bank of England, and City Bank.

GENERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.

SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans.

And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager, South Sea house, Threadneedle street, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid up, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

Xenophon Balli, Esq.	Charles Kelson, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq.	G. G. Macpherson, Esq.
Mr Alderman Dakin	W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
James Dickson, Esq.	Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.
P. D. Hadow, Esq.	H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
J. O. Hanson, Esq.	Joseph Thornton, Esq.
W. H. Harford, Esq.	F. G. Westmorland, Esq.
G. F. Holroyd, Esq.	Alfred Wilson, Esq.
J. G. Homère, Esq.	M. Zariñ, Esq.
Capt J. Gilbert Johnston	

MANAGERS.

Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co.; and Messrs Edwards and Co.

The Association receives money on deposit, for fixed periods; makes advances on approved securities, negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Crosby House, 95 Bishopsgate street within.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited),

7 Lothbury, E.C.
Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.
First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000.
Paid-up, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister of India.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways.

Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Warfield grove, near Reading.

Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E. Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.

Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.

Mr Alderman Salomons, M.P., London.

Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Schuster, Son, and Co.).

Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.

George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).

GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Union Bank of London.

The Company receives deposits for fixed periods.

Make advances on approved securities.

Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and debentures.

Negotiate loans, &c., &c.

R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT and AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).

TRUSTEES—Sir S. Villiers Surtees; James Du Buisson, Esq.; James A. Guthrie, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General H. P. Burn, Chairman.

George Lyall, Esq.	Robert Mc Kerrell, Esq.
George Ireland.	Peter Ranken, Esq.

The Company effect, as agents, investments on mortgages of freehold property in Mauritius, guaranteeing seven per cent. interest payable half-yearly in London. Apply to the General Manager, 25 Fenchurch street, London, E.C.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited),

4 Abchurch lane, London.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

Deposits of Ten Pounds and upwards received.

Interest allowed on deposit at call	3	pr cent	
— — 7 days' notice	3½	—	
— — 14 days' notice	3½	—	

If for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made. SAMUEL BAKER, Managing Director.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £1,000,000, paid-up, £200,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—A. D. De Pass, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—William McAndrew, Esq.

Joseph Bravo, Esq.	G. H. Jay, Esq.
Archibald Bruce, Esq.	W. Rawstron, Esq.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq.	Albert Ricardo, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Alliance Bank; The National Bank; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.; Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

MANAGER.

J. Campbell Robertson, Esq.

Temporary Offices—23 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

The Company makes advances against the deposit of warrants, representing produce and merchandise; and also against stocks, shares, and other approved securities.

Every information as to the business transacted will be afforded on application at the offices of the Company. J. A. MANN, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Old Broad street, and 16 and 17 Pall Mall, London.

Established 1803.

Subscribed and invested capital and reserved fund, £1,900,000.

Insurances due at Lady-day should be renewed within fifteen days therefrom (last day April 8th) or the same will become void.

All Policies covering Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Fixtures in Trade will be entitled to a REDUCTION of ONE-HALF the DUTY hitherto paid.

ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices—1 Dale street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, 7 Cornhill, and 56 Charing cross, London.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE 1850.

Year.	Fire Premiums. £	Life Premiums. £	Invested Funds. £
1851.....	54,305	27,157	502,224
1856.....	222,279	72,781	821,061
1861.....	360,130	135,974	1,311,905
1864.....	7[illegible]2,674	236,244	3,212,300

Fire Policies falling due at Lady-day must be renewed on or before April 9th.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary.

Life claims are payable in thirty days after they are admitted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.
Established 1825.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.

APPROACHING DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Seventh Division of Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1865, and all policies now effected will participate.

The fund to be divided will be the profits since November 15, 1860.

A policy effected now will not only participate in this division, but will secure one year's additional bonus at all future divisions over later policies.

The Standard is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income is above £400,000 per annum, and its invested funds exceed £2,500,000 sterling.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Right Hon. Lord Elcho, M.P.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Charles Hemery, Esq., 28 Threadneedle street.
Lieut.-Colonel J. D. G. Tulloch.
Alex. Gillespie, Esq., Lime street.
Lestock Robt. Reid, Esq., 122 Westbourne terrace.
J. Scott, Esq., 4 Hyde Park street.
Francis Le Breton, Esq., 21 Sussex place, Regent's Park.
T. H. Brooking Esq., New Broad street.

MANAGER—Will. Thos. Thomson, F.R.S.E.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—H. Jones Williams, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Minet and Smith.

London—82 King William street, E.C.
Edinburgh—3 George street (Head Office).
Dublin—66 Upper Sackville street.
Glasgow—106 St Vincent street.

Information can be obtained at the Company's offices, or from the Agents in the principal towns of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—LOANS on DEBENTURE.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture Bonds, in sums of not less than £1,000, for a term of three or five years, dating from 15th January last, with interest from date of payment, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum to replace bonds falling due.—By order,

JOHN HENCHMAN, Secretary.

Offices, 17 Duke street, Westminster, S.W.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE STERLING BONDS.

The Dividend Warrants, due on the 1st of April next, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Six per Cent. Convertible Sterling Bonds, negotiated through T. Wiggin and Co., will be paid on the 1st of April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, at their Counting House, 15 Old Jewry, where lists, may be obtained as usual. The Warrants must be left two clear days for examination.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. STERLING BONDS.

The Dividend Warrants due 1st April next, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per Cent. Sterling Bonds, issued and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be Paid by T. Wiggin and Co., on the 1st of April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, at their Counting House, 15 Old Jewry, where lists may be obtained as usual. The Warrants must be left two clear days for examination.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The East India Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply and delivery of a Quantity of Rough Plate Glass, as per specification to be seen at these offices.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Plate Glass," must be delivered to the undersigned on or before twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 6th day of April instant.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender,—By order of the Board,

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk, New Broad street, London. 23rd March, 1865.

SCINDE RAILWAY (INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA, PUNJAUB and DELHI RAILWAYS) COMPANY.

At the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the above Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th March, 1865,

W. P. ANDREW, Esq., Chairman of the Company, presiding,

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting receive and adopt the report and accounts of the Directors.
2. That Sir T. Herbert Maddock be re-elected a Director of this Company.
3. That J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., be re-elected a Director of this Company.
4. That Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., be re-elected Auditor of this Company.
5. That William Mackinnon, Esq., be appointed an Auditor of the Company in place of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., resigned.
6. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, March 29, 1865.

COMPANY OF THE SOUTH OF AUSTRIA, LOMBARDY, and CENTRAL ITALY RAILWAYS.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The shareholders are informed that they are convoked in Ordinary General Meeting, and if need be an extraordinary one, at Paris, the 22nd April next, at the Salle Herz, Rue de la Victoire 48, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to,—

As an Ordinary Meeting, hear the report of the Board of Directors, approve, if found correct, the accounts of the year 1864. and fix the dividend.

And, as an Extraordinary Meeting, 1, to deliberate on the ways and means to be provided in conformity with § E of article 19 of the statutes; 2, to ratify in so far as is necessary the stipulations relative to the separation of the two networks.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting will be composed of all shareholders possessing at least 40 shares, which must be deposited at the latest fourteen days before the meeting, in the offices hereafter mentioned:—

At Paris, of Messrs de Rothschild freres.
At London, of Messrs N. de Rothschild and Son.
At Milan, of M. C. F. Brot.
At Bologna, Messrs Rafaeli, Rizzoli, and Co.
At Geneva, of Messrs Lombard, Odier, and Co.

In exchange for the shares deposited, there will be delivered certificates of deposit, which will give the right of admission to the meeting.

The shareholders called on to take part in the deliberations of the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Meeting, may be represented by delegates holding written powers, but being themselves entitled to attend.

The powers must be drawn up in the form indicated below.* They shall be inscribed on the back of the certificate of deposit, and must be presented to Messrs de Rothschild freres, 21 Rue Laffitte, Paris, at the latest on the 8th April, 1865.

As the resolutions which will be submitted to the General Extraordinary Meeting can only be adopted by a meeting comprising at least the fifth of the capital, that is 150,000 shares, the shareholders are particularly requested to attend or to have themselves represented.

* I authorise Mr ———— to represent me in the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Meeting of the Company of the South of Austria, Lombardy, and Central Italy Railways, to be held at Paris on the 22nd April next.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.

The Directors are prepared to receive LOANS on DEBENTURES for three or five years, to replace Loans falling due. Offers to be addressed to the undersigned. W. E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Victoria Station, Pimlico, S.W., March 21, 1865.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

RECIFE AND SAN FRANCISCO PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).

—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for a limited amount of Debentures, in sums of not less than £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's offices.—By order of the Board,

W. H. BELLAMY, Secretary.

15 Old Jewry chambers London, Feb. 28, 1865

PETERBOROUGH, WISBEACH, and SUTTON RAILWAY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Loans on Security of Debentures, for 3, 5, or 7 years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London.

The interest on the above debentures will be paid by the Midland Railway Company, in terms of the Act of Parliament, which makes the debenture interest the first charge on the gross receipts of the line prior to deduction of working expenses.

H. DUDLEY COOPER, Secretary.

41 Parliament street, London.

EDGWARE, HIGHGATE, AND LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive tenders for Loans on Debentures, repayable in 3, 5, or 7 years. The line will shortly be opened and will be worked by the Great Northern Company, who have subscribed one-third of the capital.—Applications to be made to the undersigned,

EDWARD BELLAMY, Secretary.

19 Duke street, Westminster, S.W., March 16, 1865.

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THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited)

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		£	s	d
Filter No. 1, yielding half a gallon per minute		0	7	6
— 2, — one gallon per minute ...		0	12	6
— 3, — two gallons per minute		1	0	0
— 4, — four gallons per minute		1	10	0

The first two are intended for drinking purposes, the last two to filter all the water which passes through the common supply pipe.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 15 Strand (W.C.), where all information can be obtained, and testimonials and the filter in operation inspected.

Attention is particularly requested to the following report from Dr Letheby:—

"17 Sussex place, Regent's park, N. W., Feb. 18, 1865.

"I have frequently been requested to express my opinion of the filter manufactured according to the patent of Mr Dauchell by the London and General Water Purifying Company, but have hitherto declined to accede to the request, because I have objected to the publication of my opinion; at length, however, I am compelled to admit that the filter is a very useful and effective contrivance. At the very first I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain. One of the filters was in constant use for many months in a large exposed cistern, where the growth of confervæ and microscopic infusoria was most abundant, but during the whole of the time, and often when the water was green with vegetation, the filter freely delivered the water in a clear, colourless, and wholesome condition. I am bound, therefore, to say that the apparatus is very perfect in its action, and that the simplicity of its application is a great advantage.

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